

## America Joins the Rush To Make Loans to China

### Hoping to Lock In Large Contracts, Washington Copies Japan and Europe

By Paul F. Horvitz  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — In another bid to improve its global competitiveness, the United States has streamlined its export loan practices to match other big exporting nations in hopes of landing lucrative overseas contracts for American companies.

The strategy is one of several effected by President Bill Clinton aimed at creating jobs in the United States through enhanced U.S. exports.

Nowhere is the rush to gain those job-creating contracts more apparent than in China, where the head of the Export-Import Bank of the United States is currently on tour, touting his agency's ability to compete with financing packages offered by the Japanese and Europeans.

The United States does not want to be left flat-footed, as it has in the past in some infrastructure and construction contracts in Asia.

In the last three years, many senior foreign officials have landed in Beijing with guarantees of increased financial backing for projects involving leading industrial companies from their countries. French, German, Italian and Japanese companies have benefited.

Kenneth D. Brody, a former Goldman, Sachs & Co. investment banker who now heads the U.S. Ex-Im Bank, as it is known, has joined the parade. He said Thursday in Beijing, as he began a six-day tour, that China could become the bank's largest single recipient of low-cost loans.

In effect, China is the magnet for a fierce global competition for exports, and the United States must expand its loan programs in China to stay abreast, analysts say. He wants the United States to "get in on the ground floor in establishing good relations as major changes occur in China," he said. "We have no limits on the amounts that we will lend to China."

Last year, he said, the bank backed \$1.3 billion in U.S. exports to China, making it the largest single recipient in Asia.

Mr. Brody's tour, which includes talks with Chinese development and banking officials in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, comes immediately after a visit to



The family of a victim of the bus bombing during a service Thursday at a cemetery in Holon, a Tel Aviv suburb.

## West Bank And Gaza Are Cut Off Indefinitely

### PLO Cites Act of War As the Israelis Move to Sever Economic Links

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — The Israeli cabinet approved the indefinite closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip on Thursday as part of a crackdown on Islamic militants after a bus bombing that killed at least 21 people.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said, "To the kidnappers, gunmen and bombers: Israeli soldiers and security forces will get you sooner or later, and your fate will be a bitter one."

"No enemy will defeat us," he said at an annual memorial ceremony honoring dead soldiers of the Israeli Army's Armored Corps. "Just as we won all the wars against all enemies, we will achieve our aims — peace and security."

Acting to prevent more atrocities like the bombing Wednesday in downtown Tel Aviv, Mr. Rabin won cabinet backing to close off the territories indefinitely in what officials called a strategic move to separate their economies from Israel.

A spokesman for Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the move constituted "economic and social war" against Palestinians.

Mr. Rabin called for a "clear border" between Israelis and Palestinians.

Cabinet ministers also decided to extend the powers of the security services, but details were kept secret.

Ministers gave no hint that the government was discussing widespread arrests or expulsions of members of the Islamic militant group Hamas.

Mr. Rabin deported 415 people suspected of being Hamas members to Lebanon after attacks in 1992.

The Gaza and West Bank closures will keep 65,000 Palestinians from jobs in Israel, mainly in construction and agriculture. The government approved a measure to bring in 15,000 foreign workers to take the place of Palestinians.

The cabinet decisions will also prevent Palestinians from visiting religious sites in Israel without a permit.

A spokesman for Mr. Arafat, Marwan Kanaana, said the Palestinian autonomy government considered the closure "collective punishment" against innocent people and warned that it could slow the peace process.

"I see in these resolutions adopted by the Israeli cabinet today a declaration of war, an economic and social war against the Palestinian society that will negatively affect the whole process," he said.

Israel has tried to avoid inflammatory measures since signing a peace accord with the PLO in September 1993. Through the agreement, the Gaza Strip and the West

## UN Agency Doubtful on North Korea Deal

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

The director of the International Atomic Energy Agency expressed skepticism Thursday about the U.S.-North Korean nuclear agreement, saying it could delay inspections by the agency.

Officials at the agency, some U.S. Republican senators, and politicians in South Korea criticized the accord, saying they feared Pyongyang had bought itself a further five years of secrecy, thus concealing whether it has reprocessed enough plutonium to build one or more nuclear weapons.

The energy agency says it needs to inspect two nuclear waste dumps to be able to answer the question. North Korea has never conceded the existence of the dumps.

"It would be in the interests of all concerned that a prolonged delay be avoided," said the agency director, Hans Blix. But he added, "We are better off" with the agreement than with none at all.

"We have to worry about how much have they squirreled away," an agency official said. "Blix thinks five years is a long time to have to wait for our inspectors to gain access to the facilities we need to see, including the two facilities the North Koreans have never declared."

Under the agreement reached earlier this week, North Korea agreed to place in storage the fuel it removed last spring from a five-megawatt graphite reactor containing enough plutonium for four or five nuclear bombs.

U.S. Republican senators protested in a letter to President Bill Clinton that this reversed long-standing U.S. policy because it allowed the North Koreans to hang on to their spent fuel rods and would delay for

## After Winning a Bit More Respect Abroad, Clinton Turns to GATT

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Washington's foreign-policy successes, notably against Iraq and North Korea, have created a glimmer of new respect among other governments hoping to see more effective international leadership from President Bill Clinton.

Forecasting a further rise in the administration's international stock, American officials predicted Thursday that Mr. Clinton would deliver U.S. ratification of the trade-liberalizing General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade accord late this year by calling Congress back into session after the November elections.

The mood of wanting Washington to be stronger — which could seem strange at a juncture when Europe, Russia and some Asian nations are claiming larger roles — reflects these countries' continued dependence on U.S. initiative, American diplomats say.

European officials were therefore reassured that recent U.S. diplomacy had shown greater steadiness and unexpected staying power — in contrast to the image that Mr. Clinton had acquired as a leader who ignored foreign policy most of the time and then stumbled in crises.

Typical of this more purposeful diplomacy, the deal with North Korea, scheduled to be signed Friday and promising to curb the risk of the spread of nuclear weapons, relieves a pressing concern for Japan, Russia and even the European allies.

Mr. Clinton has been involved personally. American officials say, in the changeover in Haiti, the peacemaking in Northern Ireland, Israel's treaties with its Arab neighbors and, with less success, Bosnia.

"It looks like the world has finally caught his attention and forced him to show his mettle," according to a British official impressed by the administration's handling of Iraq. The official said the Clinton team's military response and diplomatic agility "has left Saddam Hussein in a much worse position now than he was before he triggered the crisis."

A French official said Mr. Clinton might start

### Kiosk

#### U.S. Gulf Buildup Cut as Crisis Eases

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — United States defense officials said Thursday that the Iraq crisis had eased and that 19,000 Marines, 6 B-52 bombers and 12 F-147 Stealth fighter planes would therefore not be sent to the Gulf.

Because the threat had "ameliorated somewhat," Lieutenant General Howell Estes said, "the vast preponderance of the forces we were going to deploy are going to be taken off of alert and will not deploy."

He said the U.S. buildup would stop at about 13,000 ground troops, 274 planes and one aircraft carrier battle group.

The United States at one point planned to send 40,000 ground troops and 600 planes to the Gulf, and a total 155,000 troops were on alert to go.

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A HARD LEFT AND RIGHT — Italian legislators from both political persuasions mixing it up Thursday. Page 2.

## Dollar Falls to 2-Year Low As Bentsen Rattles Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled to a two-year low against most major currencies on Thursday after Lloyd Bentsen, the U.S. treasury secretary, said the United States had no plans to buy dollars to stem its recent slide.

"Market forces will decide" the level of the dollar and other currencies, Mr. Bentsen said. "We have no plans to intervene."

Mr. Bentsen also said that the United States was not using the dollar as a trade weapon.

His comments prompted speculation that the Clinton administration was not concerned about the dollar's weakness. Many traders had been expecting the Federal Reserve Board to buy dollars if the decline this week turned into a free-fall. The Federal Reserve acts as the Treasury's agent in the foreign-exchange market.

The dollar tumbled to 1.4927 Deutsche marks from 1.5015 DM on Wednesday and to 97.05 yen from 97.325 yen. The dollar also fell to 1.2385 Swiss francs from 1.2455 francs and to 5.1185 French francs from 5.1480 francs.

The pound rallied to \$1.6315 from \$1.6226.

Earlier in Leipzig, Germany, the Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, said he hoped that the dollar would remain a strong currency and asserted that the mark would remain so.

Mr. Bentsen's comments fueled a decline in the dollar that started after two reports showing strong economic growth spurred concern about inflation and sent Treasury bond prices lower. Inflation erodes the value of fixed-interest investments.

Bonds fell, pulling the dollar lower, after the Commerce Department said housing starts rose 4.4 percent in September.

The Philadelphia Federal Reserve's index of economic activity in the region more than doubled to 33.2 in October from 14.8 in September, while the index for prices paid by businesses rose to 53.6 from 40.4 last month, the highest reading since February 1989.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	24.89	Up	0.29%
3011.15		117.32	

The Dollar		
New York	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.4927	1.5015
Pound	1.6315	1.6226
Yen	97.05	97.325
FF	5.1185	5.148

## Question Time: How Much Scandal Can Tories Take?

By Fred Barbash  
*Washington Post Service*

LONDON — Last year, it was sex. This year, it's money.

Prime Minister John Major, already tested by a series of scandals in his Conservative Party, confronted yet another.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Caribbean	1.00 CFA	Qatar	6.00 Riols	
Egypt	5.00 P	Réunion	11.20 FF	
France	5.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R	
Gabon	5.00 CFA	Senegal	950 CFA	
Greece	200 Dr	Spain	200 PTAS	
Italy	2,000 Lire	Tunisia	1,000 Din	
Ivory Coast	3,200 CFA	Turkey	7.50 TL	
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon	1,000 L	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10	

storm on Thursday when a well-known businessman here said he had paid thousands of pounds for parliamentary favors from two members who are now officials of Mr. Major's government.

One of them, Tim Smith, a junior Northern Ireland minister, immediately resigned. The other, Neil Hamilton, a minister in charge of ethics in the Department of Trade and Industry, denied accepting anything from the businessman in exchange for anything.

It was the second controversy of the past three months involving "cash for questions," payments to Conservative members of Parliament for raising helpful subjects during Parliament's question period. A broader debate is raging over the fact that many members of Parliament — the

## A Big Engine That Couldn't

Reuters

LONDON — A sleek new train designed to speed passengers through the Channel Tunnel broke down before the start of a media trip in Paris on Thursday, to the embarrassment of the tunnel operators.

An electrical fault torpedoed the fanfare departure from Waterloo Station in London of the £24 million (\$39 million) Eurostar train, with 400 reporters and travel agents from around the world on board.

A replacement train finally left an hour late. But railway managers tried to put the best gloss on the fiasco by making up for lost time. The actual journey took 2 hours 50 minutes, the fastest-ever crossing, and the train reached 300 kilometers (190 miles) an hour as it sped through the French countryside.

The train service has been billed as the fastest link between the centers of London and Paris. Newspapers had set up special lanes with reporters crossing the Channel by plane and ferry to see if they could beat the train.

The media trip was a prelude to the scheduled start of passenger train service on Nov. 14.



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# THE AMERICAS / A REPUBLICAN ARCHITECT

## Gingrich Relishes His Role as the Democratic Party's Public Enemy No. 1

By Dan Balz  
Washington Post Service

NEW LONDON, Connecticut — It is a brilliant fall morning, and the House minority whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, has come to Connecticut to raise money for another Republican candidate for Congress. He has been in more than 100 districts over the last two years with several dozen more to come, pressing his case for a Republican takeover of the House, and his radar is locked on the target.

A reporter begins to ask a question. "If you are elected and become majority leader..." he starts, but before he can finish, Mr. Gingrich interrupts. "Actually, speaker," Mr. Gingrich says, "I'd be speaker. I'd be majority leader. I'd be speaker." Richard K. Arney is a Texas Republican.

Laughter ripples through the room as the Republican faithful react to Mr. Gingrich's characteristic brashness while they savor the idea of a House led by a speaker named Mr. Gingrich, whose climb from bomb-throwing backbencher is one of the more startling evolutions in recent American politics.

He is the Republican whom Democrats love to hate. He has enormous self-confidence and an ambition of even larger proportions.

"I think I am a transformational figure," he said over coffee earlier in the day. "I think I am trying to effect a change so large that the people who would be hurt by the change — the liberal, Democratic machine — have a natural reaction, which gets wearying sometimes."

Almost as much as disaffection with the Clinton presidency, Mr. Gingrich has come to symbolize what these midterm elections are about. He is the architect of a Republican strategy aimed at toppling Democrats from control of the House.

Mr. Gingrich, whose confrontational style brought cries of obstructionism from the White House this year, is under fire now for playing host at a meeting with lobbyists in which he described President Bill Clinton as the "enemy of normal Americans" and threatened to shut down Mr. Clinton's presidency by initiating a series of ethics investigations if Republicans take over the House.

He has also been criticized for putting enormous pressure on corporate and trade association political action committees to stop giving money to Democratic incumbents and channel it to Republican challengers.

The House Republicans' 10-point "Contract with America," an extravaganza on the Capitol steps orchestrated by Mr. Gingrich, has become the target of attacks by Mr. Clinton and Democratic congressional candidates, who say it would return the country to the trickle-down economics of the 1980s and either enlarge the deficit or force cuts in Social Security and Medicare.

Energized Democrats claim Mr. Gingrich's tactics are an unexpected gift that could allow them to blunt the Republican offensive. "He's determined to gain control at all costs, and I think that's what the problem is," said Tony Coelho, senior adviser to the Democratic Party.

The Democratic attacks on the Republican contract only bring a smile. "It's great," the husky, gray-haired conservative said with a tone of self-satisfaction. "The contract is working perfectly. It is nationalizing the elections in a manner which I'm shocked to see the Democrats fall into."

Mr. Gingrich is at once theoretician, strategist, antagonist, self-promoter and bad boy. With the retirement of the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, Mr. Gingrich is in line for the top House Republican leadership post in January.

If the November elections produce the landslide Republicans predict, he would become the first Republican speaker since Joseph W. Martin Jr. in 1953-55.

Mr. Gingrich and his advisers are already planning the transition. Democrats are preparing for the worst, even if they still control the House. "Where Bob Michel was respected, Newt they loathe," said one Democrat.

"I clearly fascinate them," Mr. Gingrich said of the Democrats. "I'm much more intense, much more persistent, much more willing to take risks to get it done. Since they think it is their job to run the plantation, it shocks them that I'm actually willing to lead the slave rebellion."

A White House senior adviser, George Stephanopoulos, sees Mr. Gingrich as driven mostly by "an absolute ambition for power."

Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma, who was defeated in his primary, called Mr. Gingrich a "control freak" with no compass or principles.

Mr. Gingrich speaks in language rich in military

metaphors, historical analogies and cyber-age phrases plucked from the works of futurists like Alvin Toffler.

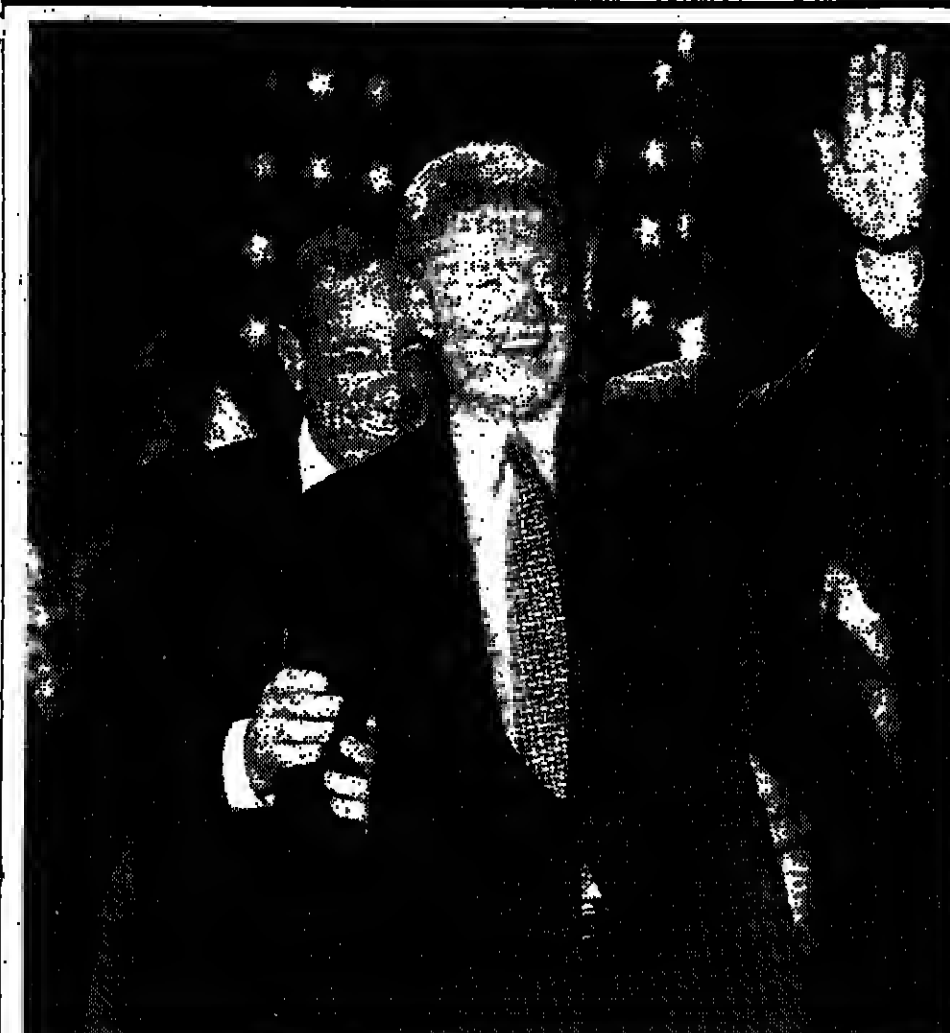
His stump speech offers a lecture on five megatrends sweeping the globe that will help to demolish the existing liberal power structure.

The five megatrends are the coming of the information age; the development of a world market; the gradual demise of the welfare state; and the arrival of an opportunity society; the emergence of citizen politicians to replace the professional class now in power; and what he describes as his belief in the eventual triumph of "American exceptionalism" over counterculture values. His shorthand on that clash is Forrest Gump versus Bill Clinton.

His shorthand on that clash is Forrest Gump versus Bill Clinton.

Critics dismiss much of this philosophizing as just so much intellectual pretension, but Mr. Gingrich said the real problem was that his ideas give Democrats the willies.

"If you're them, I've just described a horrifying and inconceivable future," he said. "So how could you ever really trust and work with a guy who has those weird ideas?"



President Clinton, at a fund-raising event for Governor Mario Cuomo of New York.

### Speaking From the Heart on Crime

LOS ANGELES — As sound bites from campaign debates go, it was not in the same league with Lloyd Bentsen's withering riposte that Dan Quayle was "no Jack Kennedy."

Nevertheless, California's Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Kathleen Brown, delivered a debate sound bite to remember — and one that is now the subject of hot debate. Midway through a televised face-off with Governor Pete Wilson last Friday, she demanded that he stop questioning her commitment to being tough on criminals and then delivered an emotional, personal revelation about crime.

"You cannot possibly imagine what it's like to be a woman at night, worrying about your safety," she told the governor. "And you cannot imagine what it's like to be a mother, waiting at home late at night for your kids to come home — waiting for your daughter to come home in the evening and having her come home and comfort her because she's been raped. Or your son, who calls coming home from school, when I'm working, to say, 'Come home because I've been robbed and I've been mugged.'"

The governor, a moderate Republican who has made the crime issue a mainstay of his re-election campaign and has frequently questioned the "courage" of his more liberal Democratic opponent to confront the issue, seemed caught off guard by Ms. Brown's emotional revelation.

But Mr. Wilson quickly recovered, apparently sensing that although he had been pummeled a bit, there might still be opportunity at hand. "A moving performance," he said sarcastically when she had finished.

Since then, the debate over Ms. Brown's remarks has centered not just on whether she stung the governor politically but also on whether she calculatedly went after the crucial women's vote with some blatant political grandstanding that risked exposing a daughter to unwanted publicity.

"Whatever Kathleen Brown actually planned or

### POLITICAL NOTES

intended," said Sherry Behich Jeffe, a political scientist at the Claremont Graduate School who specializes in California elections, "the reality is that the motive behind this striking moment in a debate has become at least as much of an issue, if not more of an issue, than the message she was trying to deliver."

Ms. Brown contended later at a news conference that she "spoke from the heart." She also said that her daughter was "totally supportive" of the disclosure.

But in no way, Ms. Brown insisted, did she intend for her mention of the rape and the robbery to become a bombshell.

**Candidates Unfazed by Bad Press**

WASHINGTON — One candidate is portrayed by the media as an untrustworthy figure who lied to Congress about Iran-contra and still refuses to come clean. Another is depicted as a former crack user and womanizer whose mayoralty collapsed amid incompetence and corruption. A third is ridiculed by reporters as an empty suit with a wacky wife, using his personal fortune to buy a Senate seat.

Yet this avalanche of negative publicity has not stopped Oliver L. North, Marion S. Barry or Representative Michael Huffington, Republican of California, from winning their respective nominations and looking strong in recent polls. They are among a select group of 1994 challengers who have been virtually impervious to the kind of press assaults that once would have left a politician bruised and battered.

"The media used to draw blood and the candidate would bleed," said Jay Severin, a Republican political consultant. "Now the media do everything they used to and it doesn't wound as much. Voters tend to see attacks by the media as having exactly the credibility of opponents' attacks: It's all politics."

Mr. North, the Republican Senate nominee in Virginia, casts himself as a conservative patriot

taking on the liberal establishment. Mr. Barry, the District of Columbia's Democratic mayoral nominee, is a symbol of black pride challenging the white power structure.

Mr. Huffington, the millionaire trying to unseat Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, is the self-financed candidate running against entrenched special interests.

All began as underdogs, and all are in a position to win.

(Howard Kurtz, WP)

### Basketball as a Campaign Issue

WASHINGTON — As if there were a shortage of national campaign issues, the Senate race in Wisconsin has taken a bizarre swerve into the politics of professional basketball.

The incumbent senator, Herb Kohl, a Democrat, is also the millionaire owner of the Milwaukee Bucks of the National Basketball Association. His opponent, Boh Welch, a Republican state representative who is far behind in both money and polls, began running a television spot earlier this month making an issue of Mr. Kohl's negotiations with a star player, Glenn Robinson, who has been holding out while seeking a contract reportedly worth \$100 million.

The point of Mr. Welch's ad seemed to be that if Mr. Kohl was willing to spend that much on a basketball player, he would also play fast and loose with taxpayers' money. If that was the idea, it backfired. Mr. Kohl has refused to agree to such a large contract and has been winning applause on the campaign trail when he talks about it.

(L.A.T.)

### Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton at a fund-raising event for Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, who is involved in a tight race for re-election: "I watched him tonight, and I was thinking: Why is this a race? Why is it even close?" (WP)

## Judge Restricts Media's Coverage in Selection of Simpson Jury

LOS ANGELES — The judge in the O. J. Simpson trial on Thursday barred the media from part of jury selection, citing concern over intensive coverage of the case.

The order by Judge Lance A. Ito of Superior Court pertains to individual questioning of potential jurors over whether the barrage of publicity has affected their ability to be impartial.

The judge has been particularly concerned about a book published this

week that he says threatens Mr. Simpson's right to a fair trial.

A court spokeswoman, Jerriane Hayslett, said that general questioning, known as voir dire, would be open beginning Oct. 26.

"His ruling only applies to the media portion of voir dire," she said. Attorneys for media organizations were studying the ruling before deciding whether to file an appeal.

In issuing his ruling, Judge Ito said extreme measures were required. "This

is a situation where this case has received international coverage," he said.

Mr. Simpson, 47, the former football star and television personality, faces two counts of murder in connection with the June 12 slayings of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald Goldman.

The motion to close jury selection was made by both the defense and the prosecution at the urging of the judge, who has long expressed frustration

about the amount and nature of the media coverage.

The ruling came a day after two media organizations turned down a request by Judge Ito that they postpone plans to interview the co-author of a new book about Ms. Simpson.

Written by Faye Resnick, a friend of Ms. Simpson, the book alleges that Mr. Simpson stalked his former wife and threatened to kill her.

Judge Ito, who planned to question prospective jurors about the book,

cited concerns that they would not be candid if faced with scrutiny of their answers.

Kelli Sager, representing several news media organizations, argued that closing the proceedings not only violated the First Amendment, but also would probably not address concerns of jury contamination or juror candor.

Before Thursday, jury selection had been halted for two days because of the release of the Resnick book.

## Children Born Abroad Benefit From New Rule

By Robert C. Siner  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Just before going home for the November elections, Congress adopted a new naturalization rule that should make it easier for some children born abroad to become American citizens.

The new rule, which takes effect on March 1, will apply to foreign children adopted by Americans living abroad. It will also apply to certain children born overseas to a noncitizen, who cannot become U.S. citizens because their American-citizen parent had not lived in the United States for at least five years before the birth of the child.

Overseas citizens' groups say thousands of children have been denied U.S. citizenship because of this residence requirement. It is imperative for the gorillas.

Under the new procedure, American parents will be able to apply from abroad to have their children naturalized and formalize the naturalization during a single, short visit to the United States. Current procedures require that the application be submitted in the United States and that the applicants live in the United States until

the naturalization process is completed, which can take weeks or months.

The new rule applies to children under age 18. Another provision passed by Congress grants former U.S. citizens born abroad between 1934 and 1952 the opportunity to regain the citizenship they may have lost as young adults through failure to reside in the United States under a law that has since been abolished.

## Trust Lawyer Questioned Harriman Estate Deals

By Sharon Walsh  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A prominent New York trust lawyer declined last year to become a trustee for the estate of the financier W. Averell Harriman, saying he would have a duty to sue previous trustees because of their poor handling of the estate, according to a letter he sent to the heirs.

Henry S. Ziegler, former head of the trust department at Shearman & Sterling in New York, was asked by the Harriman heirs to serve as a trustee following the resignation of Clark M. Clifford and Paul C. Warnke, the Washington law-

yers who had served as trustees since Mr. Harriman's death in 1986.

But in October of last year, nearly a year before the Harriman heirs sued Mr. Clifford, Mr. Warnke and the U.S. ambassador to France, Pamela Churchill Harriman, accusing them of losing millions in foolish investments.

Mr. Ziegler wrote a letter outlining his reasons for turning the job down. Mr. Ziegler, a past regent of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel, wrote that after months of analyzing the investments made by the trustees, he was concerned about the "serious legal issues arising out

of the investments by the prior trustees and by the general partners," according to a source who has seen the letter.

Mr. Clifford and Mr. Warnke were trustees of the Harriman funds, while Pamela Harriman was a general partner of the funds. William Rich 3d, who headed the New York office that managed the Harriman money, was also a trustee for a brief period.

The heirs have sued the former trustees, as well as other former lawyers and managers, for fraud and malfeasance, saying they mismanaged the trust and lost millions of dollars in investments.

Mr. Ziegler, who is still a counsel at Shearman & Sterling but is preparing to retire, declined to comment on the letter.

Mr. Clifford and other lawyers involved in the case have said that the Harriman descendants, in particular the Harriman grandchildren, wanted more and more money from the trust and sued the trustees because they had never been happy about the fact that Averell Harriman had married Pamela Digby Churchill Haywood when he was nearly 80 and she was 51. Mr. Harriman left most of his \$65 million estate to his widow.

## UN Insists GLs Disarm Haitian Gunmen

By Julia Preston  
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — U.N. officials have warned the United States that it must thoroughly disarm paramilitary gunmen opposed to the president of Haiti before United Nations peacekeepers can replace U.S. troops there, UN and American officials said.

The Security Council has authorized up to 6,000 troops for Haiti duty once U.S. forces have established a stable environment there — a key condition if the Clinton administration is to hold to plans calling for withdrawal of most of the 19,000 American soldiers in Haiti within months.

But UN officials say they are concerned that U.S. military efforts to search out and confiscate the weapons of armed civilians still loyal to the corrupt former military regime may not be extensive enough.

"We would like to see a much more massive disarmament," a senior UN official said. He added

that the caution U.S. troops had shown in pursuing such gunmen, known as *attachés*, was "absolutely disquieting."

The situation has stirred a powerful sense of déjà vu in U.S. and UN officials, reminding both parties of the dispute over disarmament of militia groups in Somalia. The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, initiated Washington by insisting publicly that U.S. troops should seize the heavy weapons of warring clans in Mogadishu before the United Nations assumed command of the operation.

U.S. forces did launch raids on Somali weapons caches, but when UN forces took over, they found themselves locked in almost continuous battle with the well-armed forces of the clan leader Mohammed Farrah Aidid. Many officials here and in Washington say they wonder now if a disarmament campaign there was ever realistic.

But UN officials contend that suppressing the weapons

threat in Haiti remains important because — unlike the Somali operation — this time the UN contingent will not have a Security Council mandate to use force aggressively, only in self-defense. "Our people won't have the capability to put down disorder," one high-level official said.

U.S. officials say they are not opposed to a broad disarmament campaign but argue it is more important for Haiti's president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to take measures to encourage political reconciliation. They contend that it will not matter if there are some illicit weapons and unregenerate gunmen about if most Haitians — even those who oppose and fear Father Aristide — feel they are safe.

U.S. forces have announced a program under which Haitians receive payment for turning in weapons, and troops have taken control of an army heavy-weapon unit in Port-au-Prince. But the Americans have not been

searching systematically for guns in possession of the *attachés*, who have largely gone underground with their handguns and rifles.

Father Aristide encouraged Haitians to turn *attachés* over to the U.S. military rather than beating or lynching them. But a U.S. military spokesman in Port-au-Prince, Colonel Barry Willey, has acknowledged that U.S. troops have been turning suspects over to the Haitian police, who in turn have been letting most of them go.

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**HELL HAS COME TO PARADISE**  
The nightmare of anarchy and bloodshed in the African nation of Rwanda defies description. The hearts of everyone at the African Wildlife Foundation go out to the people of Rwanda.  
Our hearts also go out to the mountain gorillas, popularized in the film "Gorillas in the Mist" who live in the Parc Des Volcans in Rwanda. Understandably, many of the park rangers who guard the endangered species feed during the night. Others briefly hibernated at their post through most of the civil war, monitoring the gorillas' whereabouts and well-being. It is imperative for the gorillas. Safety that these wordless and wary rangers receive the food and basic equipment they need in order to return to the park and set up regular patrols to protect the gorillas.  
That's why the African Wildlife Foundation has established the Mountain Gorilla Emergency Fund. Our goal is to raise \$65,000 to re-equip the rangers, and provide park personnel with food and equipment and money to live on for the next six months.  
Please send a donation to the Mountain Gorilla Emergency Fund c/o African Wildlife Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 602, Washington, D.C. 20036, or call (202) 265-8383 for more information. Together, we can ensure the survival of one of Earth's true wildlife wonders — the magnificent mountain gorillas of Rwanda!



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Delaying the Test Ban

More than 30 years after the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain signed a Limited Test Ban Treaty halting nuclear tests in the atmosphere, they are finally getting around to negotiating a comprehensive test ban, barring tests altogether. But they and other nuclear-armed states seem to be looking for ways to limit the new treaty's comprehensiveness. That, in turn, is delaying a final draft.

Delay is precisely what Britain and France want. Both want to keep testing, and both hope that if negotiations drag on long enough, other states will lose interest. One of their delaying tactics has been to press for an exemption for so-called hydronuclear explosions that stop just short of a big bang. Although both countries argue otherwise, hydronuclear blasts are not needed to assure that warheads are safe and reliable; simulations using high explosives will suffice.

China, which has said it will accept a ban in 1996, is stalling while it completes a few more tests. It also seeks a loophole in the treaty permitting "peaceful" nuclear explosions. Washington and Moscow toyed for many years with the idea of using nuclear blasts to cut canals and

tunnels through mountains, but all that ever came of it was India's attempt to pass off its 1974 warhead test as a peaceful nuclear explosion. In short, it became a pathway to proliferation.

The United States itself has proposed one of the most pernicious limits on the treaty. Washington would allow states to withdraw from the treaty after 10 years without even citing supreme national interests, as is customary. No reason would be needed, just 180 days' notice. Giving states so easy an out could effectively kill the treaty after 10 years.

The responsibility for energizing the negotiations and pointing them toward a truly total ban rests with the United States and Russia. They should stipulate that when the treaty says no tests, that means no hydronuclear tests and no "peaceful" explosions.

One way to accommodate the laggards, China and France, would be to delay full enforcement of the treaty until 1996, giving them time to complete a few more tests. But a treaty should be ready for signing by next spring. That will require more energetic efforts by Washington.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Youngest Offenders

Thirty years ago, the juvenile courts of America were concerned with offenders who ranged from truants to neighborhood thieves and occasionally included an armed robber or a killer. Over the decades, offenses committed by youngsters grew more serious, and juvenile courts now regularly deal with drug cases and vicious multiple murderers. Just about every crime that turns up in criminal court, except sophisticated white-collar schemes, is now seen in courts where all the offenders are under 16. The most troubling new development in this area is that those being charged are no longer just hardened teenagers. Some are so young that the juvenile justice system hardly knows how to deal with them.

Saturday's newspaper provided two horrifying examples. In Hopewell, Virginia, brothers aged 10 and 11 were found "not innocent" — a juvenile court term used to avoid the harsh "guilty" — of dousing a 3-year-old with gasoline and setting him on fire. The victim, burned over 85 percent of his body, survived. The 11-year-old assailant is in custody pending sentencing, but the 10-year-old, too young for confinement, was sent home.

In Chicago, another pair of boys 10 and 11 were charged with murder after pushing a 5-year-old out a 14th-story window in a public housing project. The victim and his brother had refused to steal for the older boys, both of whom

already have criminal records that include weapons charges and theft of valuables worth more than \$300.

Traditionally, juvenile judges try to leave offenders at home and supply the kind of supervision and encouragement that will lead to rehabilitation. When youngsters are dangerous to the community, confinement may be the only course to take. But what is to be done with a 10-year-old who is extremely dangerous? Some jurisdictions have no residential facilities for offenders this young.

Without knowing anything about the home situations of the boys involved in these two cases, except that two of the three fathers of the accused are in prison, it is probable that their families alone cannot be given responsibility for their future.

Terrible as these offenses are, the boys charged are themselves children, in need of correction surely but, one would hope, still salvageable. It is a formidable task that depresses even the experts. One Cook County assistant state's attorney said ominously of the Chicago killing, "Every day you think you've finally seen as bad as it's going to get here, and then something like this happens." It will continue to get worse if early signs of violence in children are ignored or minimized, and if society remains reluctant to intervene early and effectively to change the course of those children's lives.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Vitamin Cease-Fire

In wrapping up its year, Congress did manage to conclude one long-running battle that was odd and intractable even by current standards. This was the conflict that has been raging since 1990 over whether dietary supplements must obey the new law on nutrition labeling that now applies to foods. Alas, the result, if not a draw, is something of a middle.

Dietary supplements — a large, in-between class of remedies, neither food nor drug, that include vitamins, herbs and a lot of less familiar substances sold in health food stores — will have to obey the food law, which prohibits health claims not based on "significant scientific agreement" that has been recognized and cleared by the Food and Drug Administration. This has to be viewed as progress, given that makers and sellers of the supplements insisted that this would amount to the government's depriving people of their vitamins and anything else they took without a prescription — and insisted on this with such fervor that it generated, combatants aver, more mail to Congress overall than health care reform.

The supplements will, however, be allowed to make a different class of claims, known enigmatically as "structure and function" claims, as long as they do not mention a specific disease and are not "misleading." What "misleading" means, and whether a statement such as "Vitamin A is necessary to good vision" counts as a disease claim, a structure and function claim or a misleading claim, has to be settled in yet more regulations by, yes, the FDA. There will also be a commission to study the law's effects for two years and then advise the FDA on said regulations, although its advice will not be binding.

The food law, you'll recall, went into effect eventually with visible and apparently popular new labels to surprisingly little fuss. But the makers of supplements, many of which are already certified as helpful or else harmless, but a few

of which have caused real difficulties, argued that if they had to back up health claims before making them they would have no chance of selling the products. Given the flimsiness of this argument, it is surprising just how much fuss and must they managed to retain through the law's final, or at least present, incarnation.

Besides the structure and function stipulation, the industry gained some ground in a fight over whether the FDA had to prove harm from a dietary supplement before seizing it from shelves. Where before the FDA could seize a product on suspicion of hazard, and the maker then had to prove it safe, the FDA now must present evidence of "significant risk," "unreasonable risk" or "imminent hazard" to a court 75 days before any such seizure. Companies introducing a new ingredient are now required to notify the FDA that they are doing so.

These sound like improvements in safety and marginally in good sense. But they also have the sound of a fight that has an uncomfortably high possibility of being continued by other means. Too bad. Four years on this was more than enough.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### A Break in the Tango of Death

If the idea of Yasser Arafat as a "peace" laureate makes you queasy, wait till next year: Nobels for Gerry Adams and Ian Paisley?

Protestant paramilitary forces have joined the Irish Republican Army in a cease-fire in Northern Ireland. The tango of death is suspended. Weakness at last forced the warriors to pick up the olive branch. Lasting peace won't come easily. But it couldn't come at all until the killing stopped. If this be peace, make the most of it.

— The Baltimore Sun.

## Mr. Arafat, the Palestinian Interest Is to Stop Hamas

By Steven Emerson

WASHINGTON — The bombing of an Israeli bus in which 21 people were killed on Wednesday shows that the only way to contain Hamas is to treat it like the violent terrorist group it is. Yasser Arafat's efforts to lure the extremists into the peace process are guaranteed to fail. If not stopped, Hamas will surely succeed in wrecking the fledgling Israeli-Palestinian peace accord.

The only way peace can be saved is if Mr. Arafat delivers on the promise he made a year ago to the Israelis and the United States: to take definitive steps to clamp down on Hamas.

Because the Palestinian leader has never moved beyond rhetoric, Gaza is fast on its way to becoming a new Lebanon. Israeli intelligence and Palestine Liberation Organization security officials say thousands of Hamas terrorists openly train in Gaza, many in makeshift camps in citrus groves. A senior Israeli intelligence official told me that Israel believes there are 3,000 to 5,000 Hamas terrorists now ready to carry out murders and kidnappings.

Hamas has acquired arsenals that include thousands of automatic weapons and grenades, hundreds of pounds of deadly plastic explosives, and even anti-tank missiles. Hamas squads roam Gaza's streets without any hindrance from the 9,000-man Palestinian police force; not one weapon has ever been confiscated.

The training is carried out openly; an Israeli television has aired film of a Hamas terrorist squad preparing to carry out operations in Israel. The television crew entered Gaza, asked Palestinians on the street where terrorists might be found, and located a Hamas camp within an hour.

Mr. Arafat felt he was wrongly blamed last week when Israel said the Israeli soldier who was kidnapped — and ultimately killed — by Hamas was being held in Gaza. But it is now clear that the Hamas killers were dispatched from Gaza. Israeli intelligence has pinpointed the mastermind of the kidnapping, Abu Khaled. He

lives in Khan Younis, in central Gaza, plotting deadly terror operations.

In the year since the signing of the Israeli-PLO accord, more than 90 Israelis have been killed — triple the number murdered in any year during the intifada. None of the more than 50 Hamas terrorists named by Israeli officials as responsible for the murders has been prosecuted.

In August, Mr. Arafat ordered the arrest of 30 Hamas operatives after a series of lethal attacks; they were released one day later because the police said there was no evidence against them. Last month a known Hamas terrorist, who was shot by Israeli soldiers while fleeing to Gaza after he killed an Israeli guard, walked out of a hospital in Gaza City despite Palestinian police claims that he was "too seriously wounded to be arrested."

If Mr. Arafat really wants to control Hamas, he will have to confiscate all weapons that are not now in the hands of the Palestinian authorities. He should shut down the terror camps — especially those in Khan Younis and Rafah. And he

should arrest those terrorists already identified by Israeli intelligence.

All these steps are practical, but they require political willpower. Brigadier General Nasr Yusef, commander of the Palestinian police, told Israeli radio: "We have the capability to act against the terrorists, but we have not received an order from the political level to do so."

Unfortunately, it is unlikely that Mr. Arafat will take tough action. Last year Israeli leaders said he would crack down on the terrorists because it would be in his self-interest. But the past year has demonstrated that this is not so. Mr. Arafat has learned that as long as he allows Hamas to target only Israelis, it will leave him alone.

In the long run, this strategy will doom him, because Israel will find itself compelled to recapture Gaza. And ultimately it will not be Mr. Arafat but the Palestinian people who will suffer the most.

Mr. Emerson, who writes frequently on terrorism, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## India: An Accelerating Economy With Plenty of Room for Growth

By James K. Glassman

WASHINGTON — The 1989 revolution that razed the Berlin Wall seems to have had more profound economic effects outside Russia and Eastern Europe than inside. Capitalism and free markets are suddenly taking hold in China, Vietnam, Latin America and, perhaps most promisingly of all, India.

In 1991, India's economy hit a brick wall. Protectionist policies that had limited imports and exports were precipitating a disaster. The prime minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, had few choices, so he cut taxes and opened India up to foreign trade and capital.

Today, despite poverty, financial scandals and political violence, India's growth is accelerating, and it is attracting money from abroad. U.S. companies invested more in India in 1992 and 1993 alone than they had in the previous 40 years. Ford, which now sells no cars in India, last week announced a joint venture with Mahindra & Mahindra and will begin manufacturing soon.

India is now the third-largest economy in Asia and the 12th in the world. But more important is its potential for further growth — with its 900 million people, 150 million of them middle-class and well educated. Some 25 million Indians own stocks, and despite the stifling bureaucracy entrepreneurship has deep roots.

Bombay Stock Exchange, founded in 1875, lists 3,263 companies — 50 percent more than the New York Stock Exchange. And India has 21 other exchanges with an additional 4,000 listed companies.

More shares are coming to market all the time. This week the government completed the sale to the public of minority interests in seven state-owned companies, including Indian Oil Corporation, which refines most of the country's oil and is one of the 500 largest firms of any sort in the world.

One hot stock owned by all five of the U.S. mutual funds that specialize in India is Reliance Industries, a petrochemical company that is one of the world's 10 largest makers of polyester. Last week, Reliance announced that profits for the first half of 1994 had risen 146 percent, to \$163 million. Its chairman, Dhirubhai Ambani, is considering a \$6 billion investment in telecommunications.

Other attractive stocks cited by

David Triple, who manages Pioneer India, the only open-end fund, are Tata Iron and Steel; Ballapur Industries, India's largest paper producer; Great Eastern Shipping, a cash-rich company; and JCT Ltd., a manufacturer of textiles and synthetic fibers with a price-earnings ratio of 10.

Pioneer India managers are so high on India that the country's shares represent the second-largest holding in its Emerging Markets Fund, just behind Hong Kong and ahead of Mexico, Indonesia and Thailand. India is "like a very large ship," Mr. Triple told me in an interview in his office in downtown Boston. "It turns slowly. Most emerging markets are like small sailboats. They can make quick turns, but they can also be blown over."

One worry with a single-country open-end fund such as Pioneer India is that if stock prices suddenly drop, investors could panic and demand redemption of

their shares. The fund manager might be forced to sell into a thin and sharply declining market.

Mr. Triple recognizes the risk, but he notes that Pioneer has experience running open-end funds in even thinner markets, notably Poland. Pioneer's fund there has attracted 400,000 Polish investors; its value tripled last year.

Closed-end funds carry their own risks, mainly that the market will sour on a country and drive shares far below their "net asset value" — that is, the actual price of the stocks in the portfolio.

At the end of September, the India Fund was trading at a discount of 15 percent, and the two other new funds — Morgan Stanley India Investment and Jardine Fleming India — were trading at discounts of 6 to 7 percent.

Jardine Fleming closely tracks the Bombay Stock Exchange Sensitive Index, which is dominated by large companies such as Tata and Reliance. "The fund's focus on industrial stocks ... has clearly paid off handsomely," says

William Dinning of PaineWebber Inc., who recently recommended Jardine to clients.

Mr. Triple's fund uses a "top-down" approach, he told me. "If sugar quotas come off, what happens? He looks for companies that will benefit. Sales of mopeds are exploding in India, so he looks for a company that can capitalize on the trend."

Still, even India's blue-chip stocks are highly volatile. In 1992, for example, shares of the India Growth Fund rose 81 percent in the first quarter, then dropped 35 percent in the second. For the first nine months of this year, the fund's net asset value rose 24 percent, but the stock price fell 11 percent — as investors who once granted the fund a premium suddenly demanded a discount.

And then there are the assassinations, revolts, and epidemics. Disasters seem so numerous, Mr. Triple argues, because it's such a big place with a free press. Good point.

The Washington Post.

## Vietnam: Determined to Be a Tiger but in Need of Help

By John Williams

NEW YORK — Eight months after President Bill Clinton lifted the U.S. trade embargo on Vietnam, Washington and Hanoi are moving rapidly toward a new relationship. Diplomatic liaison offices in the two capitals are up and running, perhaps next month. Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said here recently.

Some 65 American companies already have offices in Vietnam. American investment has risen rapidly, although the total, at \$160 million, is still modest. Trade is slowly picking up. Hanoi is hoping for much more.

The Vietnam that Americans are rediscovering, almost 20 years after the end of the Vietnam War, is a very different place. It is on a spectacular roller-coaster ride of economic and social change. The tide is far from over.

In bustling northern towns or Mekong Delta farmlands, Vietnamese say it is their "turn" to join the East Asian economic miracle. Hanoi hopes to double its

GNP in this decade, helped by an estimated \$50 billion in foreign and domestic investment.

Vietnam appears to have the credentials: a hub location between Northeast and Southeast Asia, internal stability, rich resources, a large and literate labor force, a strong work ethic, a big domestic market, a stable currency, and stunning tourism prospects. The 2 million overseas Vietnamese — in Europe, North America and Australia — provide a pool of capital and skills for their former homeland.

Vietnam's economy is booming. Growth probably will top 8.5 percent this year. Inflation, once rampant, is under 10 percent. Previously a rice importer, Vietnam is now a major exporter. Production of rubber, coffee and seafood is rising. Total exports are forecast to increase 25 percent this year.

Not for Vietnam the gray sadness endured by East European

countries making the transition to market economies. Construction dust fills the air. Stacks of bricks along the roadsides of Long Son Province, which was economically stagnant not long ago, dwarf the old houses behind. Drivers in Hanoi's outskirts are confused by streets that did not exist on their last visit, but which now are filled with weaving bicycles, animated tea stalls and bustling shops.

The World Bank has studied how the East Asian miracle nations succeeded economically while increasing social stability. The factors include evenly distributed incomes, effective public administration, reliable legal frameworks, sound banking systems, good infrastructure and healthy savings levels. Also important are investment in primary education and basic health services, reduced discrimination against girls and lower fertility rates.

In many ways this is Vietnam's reverse image. Foreign companies complain of weak banking and legal systems (efforts to improve them are under way). Domestic savings levels are low. Public sector payrolls have been cut by almost 1 million jobs, and the shock of transition is far from over.

"Most families in Vietnam have become richer over the past two to three years," Unicef reported recently from Hanoi. Yet, as it also noted, income gaps have widened within communities, between provinces, and between cities and hamlets, with the heaviest impact on children in remote villages. About 10 million Vietnamese are jobless or underemployed.

The infrastructure for economic success is lacking. More than 85 percent of the road system is dirt. Most railroad bridges were built early in the century. Only 1 village in 10 has telephones.

Fertility rates have slowed, but more than half the population is under 20. The World Bank expects a population rise from today's 72 million to 117 million by 2025.

About seven years ago, with

coffers nearly empty, Vietnam cut spending on its basic health and education networks. Until then, its literacy and child survival levels were extremely high for a low-income country. A decision to allow family farms to replace agricultural cooperatives, which unleashed surging production, saw local funding for village health clinics and preschool programs evaporate.

It was a damaging double blow. School construction, teacher training and supplies were drastically reduced. Low-paid teachers lost motivation. Enrollment levels slipped as children left to work. In many places malaria spread, drug supplies dried up, and child malnutrition grew.

Revitalizing the networks is now a major governmental concern. Spending is increasing, but much more is needed. Japan — Vietnam's largest country donor — and Australia have pledged assistance for health and education, while the World Bank has mounted a \$78 million program for primary schooling.

Most Vietnamese clearly support the switch to a market economy. Their intelligence, ingenuity and determination make it probable that Vietnam will become an economic success. The question is when, and at what social cost.

To the government's commitment to social goals is beyond doubt. Senior officials frankly admit past mistakes, and openly discuss current problems — street children, prostitution, crime, corruption.

Foreign Minister Cam, who was speaking in New York for the Asia Society, expressed Hanoi's pleasure at the removal of congressional roadblocks to American assistance to Hanoi. Certainly Vietnam needs help. A Vietnam that is both prosperous and at peace with itself would be no small addition to the stability and strength of East Asia.

The writer, a former senior United Nations official and now a freelance writer, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## French Sulking Endangers Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — France has gotten sharply prickly again, seeing slights and risks to its sovereignty identity from various sides in a way that revives the question of how strong a Europe it wants.

The financial scandals and open bickering within the government majority as it prepares to elect a new president next spring have a lot to do with the sour atmosphere. While the politicians are totally absorbed in their contest for power, it is the kind of politics that turns off the electorate and provokes disdain for them all.

There is noticeable envy, if also relief, that Helmut Kohl managed to demonstrate Germany's political stability and continuity in last Sunday's elections, even if his majority was shaved to a wedge. Le Monde contrasts "the confidence that Germans gave their government and the distrust between the French and their political class."

The commentator considers it a French identity problem, reflecting French failure to adapt and strengthen itself after the economic recession and to come to grips with the big European issues. That isn't the way the Germans see it, but the French have always been more nervous about their mutual relations than the Germans.

Underneath, there is a deep psychic struggle about which way France should go and how much it should rely on the French-German "axis" to guide and drive Europe.

As usual when France feels ill at ease with itself, it takes swipes at the United States to reassure itself that it is really self-reliant, despite considerable improvement in French-American cooperation lately.

Thus the defense minister, casting doubt on American reports of Iraqi military move-

ments recently because neither France nor Europe has the independent capacity to confirm the intelligence, suggested that Bill Clinton was deliberately exaggerating because of coming congressional elections. The minister said he wanted to show that France does not "cling" to the United States, and makes its own policy decisions.

When the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations snapped back insinuating that France wanted sanctions lifted because it was in such a hurry to do business with Iraq, the French foreign minister retorted that "France takes orders from nobody." He said, "Yes, France defends its interests throughout the world," and as for commercial interests the United States is at least as self-serving.

But the bigger issue is the coming transformation of Europe and what kind of role France should seek in it alongside Germany. Mr. Kohl and his party have been quite clear about their intentions. They will press for a more federal Europe, at once opening itself to the countries to the east and tightening the bonds that limit national sovereignty.

Otherwise, Mr. Kohl's party declared, the danger is division between France and Germany, with France leading a group of southwestern countries toward protectionism and Germany leading the northeastern group toward open trade.

Some went further, warning of a trend that could leave Germany feeling insecure in the middle and provoke a revival of its interwar turn to seek cooperation with Russia at the expense of its neighbors.

The Germans know where

they want to go, and it is away from the past toward a more integrated, inclusive Europe that removes the temptation to rely on their own power. Conceding that fears of a unified Germany throwing its weight around have not been justified so far, the French argue that Germans are used to federalism and decentralization, but that France to be French requires strong, centralized nationhood.

What the French know is where they don't want to go. They are aware that neither nor will they get them far — that is, neither fighting against loss of sovereignty nor leaving Germany to itself. That only adds to their discomfort and heightens internal tensions.

But there isn't a lot of time to decide on the central question. Austria and three Scandinavian countries are due to join the European Union on Jan. 1; they will have to be accommodated. Then comes the time for big commitment, with the 1996 conference to review the Maastricht treaty and reshape the Union's institutions for the long future.

France is not ready for its great debate, and fears the debate because it is torn. It is edging up in nibbles and quibbles, such as the National Assembly's refusal to respond to Brussels' "invitation" to try to bring down its budget deficit because that interferes with its sovereign right to set fiscal policy, although it already pledged to do just that at Maastricht.

It would be a tragedy for all if a sense of weakness and disarray should be allowed to undermine the French-German understanding on which a sturdy Europe depends. There really is no choice. France needs to face up to it without dragging its feet and sulking.

© Flora Lewis.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Young Monarchs

DRESDEN — "Vale Caesar. The beginning of the end." This is the meaning attributed to the first official bulletin regarding the serious illness of the Czar. The political consequences of a change in the ruler of Russia cannot be calculated. The notorious dislike of Germany on the part of the dying Czar did nothing to disturb the peace of Europe, but the more friendly sentiments of his heir do not in any way guarantee it. In any case our Eastern hemisphere will have a somewhat curious appearance at the close of the century on account of the youth of the reigning monarchs. One hundred and sixty-five millions will be under the rule of a thirty-five-year-old Emperor and a twenty-five-year-old Czar, not to speak of the little kingdoms of Serbia, the Netherlands and Spain, whose rulers are almost all children.

### 1919: War-Swept Fields

PARIS — One unexpected consequence of the desire of Americans to visit the battlefields of France is that the New York hotels are filled to overflowing. The city is crowded with tourists waiting for the steamship passages that will enable them to go to France and gaze on the war-swept fields where husbands, brothers, lovers, sons, died in the cause of liberty.

### 1944: Yugoslav Future

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Josef V. Stalin have ended their conference here after making important progress toward establishing a joint British-Russian policy toward Yugoslavia. Both great powers agreed that the Yugoslav people have the unquestionable right to settle their constitutional future after the war.



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## On Buddhist Holy Ground in Nepal

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

**L**UMBINI, Nepal — In my hotel room in Lumbini, instead of a Gideon Bible, there was a copy of "The Teachings of Buddha." I searched it and found a lesson appropriate to the place: "Soft zephyrs pass through the trees of that Pure Land and stir the fragrant curtains of the pavilions and pass away in sweet cadences of music."

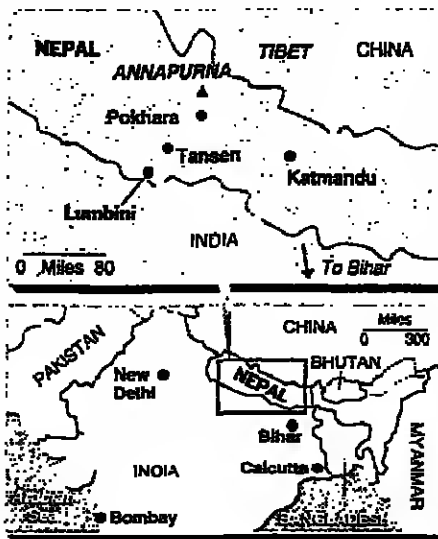
It was evening, and a cooling breeze stirred the flower gardens of the small hotel where birds twittered to mark the fading of daylight. For millions of Buddhists, this isolated pocket of Nepal is holy ground. They believe that the Lord Buddha was born here more than 2,600 years ago as Siddhartha Gautama, a prince of the Shakya clan whose people still live among the rice fields and groves of the subtropical Terai, a region of Nepal along the border with India.

Though pilgrims have apparently been coming here for a very long time, archaeological work around the birthplace has only recently begun in earnest. And Nepal, with the help of Buddhists the world over, is turning hundreds of Lumbini's green acres into an international center for study and meditation. With an airport and a few hotels in place, tourists can now come here to watch a new religious center bloom, while learning about a faith whose appeal continues to grow in the West.

Pilgrims come in clusters, skirting archaeological excavations to pray in temples or just stroll in the grass of this green space that Buddhist history calls Lumbini Garden.

Archaeology huffs will be fascinated with the practical problems Lumbini poses. First of all, there is more legend than history associated with this site. Not all secular experts agree that the man known as the Buddha Shakyamuni — the sage of the Shakyas people — was unquestionably born here.

Legend says that Buddha's parents' home was at Kapilavastu, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) away. Why he was born here in a pleasant grove under a sal tree (a



tropical hardwood, *shorea robusta*) is still a matter of conjecture. According to a popular version of the story, his mother, Queen Mahamaya, had stopped to rest on her way to her parents' palace in a neighboring kingdom. Local custom demanded that she return home to give birth, but the child came too soon.

Another version says that she deliberately chose the peaceful garden for its natural beauty and that she was accompanied by a retinue of attendants expecting the baby to be born here. In any case, a spot of grass under a tree doesn't produce many artifacts to prove or disprove a legend a couple of thousand years later.

For centuries very few scholars apart from a couple of ancient Chinese monks visited or were able to find Lumbini or nearby Kapilavastu, where the palace of Buddha's father, King Suddhodhana, is thought to lie in ruins. Then in 1895, Khadga Shamsher, the brother of the ruler of Nepal and a historian, led a German archaeologist working for the British Survey of India to the place where a pillar was supposed to have been erected in the third century B.C. to mark the spot where Buddha was born in the sixth century B.C.

The pillar, ordered by a great Asian Buddhist emperor, Ashoka, was found partly buried and cracked, perhaps by lightning. Nearby, there was a temple with a frieze-like sculpture depicting the Nativity. It recounts in stone how the Buddha-to-be, stepped from his mother's side and stood in her shadow.

Desultory and sometimes damaging excavations in search of the first temple built on the site took place in the 1930s. But it was not until the last few decades that Nepal plunged with any vigor into Lumbini.

Through the United Nations Development Program, a Japanese architect, Kenzo Tange, was soon brought in to create an ambitious plan for landscaping and the construction of buildings, including temples and study centers, that cover an area three miles long and about a mile wide. The project is finally beginning to take off, though not entirely without controversy.

In India, there are scholars and religious leaders who insist that Buddha was born on their soil, and that the ruins of the Shakyas capital lie buried there. Furthermore, lurking behind the debate is an Indian Hindu revival movement, which lays claim to Buddha and Buddhism as an offshoot of Hinduism. Indian Hindu priests control Buddhist's most important landmark, the temples at Bodhi Gaya, in Bihar, where Buddha attained enlightenment.

But development at Lumbini goes on, with a number of Shakyas from Buddha's clan working at the site, among them Purna Man Shakyas, the Lumbini project manager. He says that the contemporary brick museum building, at the opposite end of the grounds from the archaeological center, is now finished and that the first exhibitions will be in place by the end of the year.

Work has begun on a Korean temple-monastery complex and a Vietnamese Buddhist center, paid for by exiles in Europe; these are the first of about a dozen monasteries under contract. Two existing temples — one built by Tibetan Buddhists and one by Theravada Buddhists, the

school followed in Thailand, Burma and Sri Lanka — will be dismantled and reconstructed in new locations in the monastery cluster, within 100 yards of the legendary birthplace.

When all the work at Lumbini is finished, the temple at the birthplace site with its sacred pools, surviving bases of votive stupas and other ruins yet to be excavated will stand alone in an area called the Sacred Garden.

At this moment, the beauty of Lumbini is in the tranquility of its rustic setting of meadows that were once farm fields, which is beginning to attract tourists worn down by the traffic and pollution of Nepal's capital, Kathmandu, a 45-minute flight away.

On an initial visit to the archaeological center, I went by taxi (arranged with advance notice by the hotel). Next day, I switched to a bicycle, and that made all the difference. Pedaling along still-earthen roads that traverse the site on its outskirts — makes it possible to listen to those zephyr breezes and see small pictures of life that would otherwise be missed.

**T**HE people who live around Lumbini are mostly Hindus and Moslems, said Nirmala Nanda Bhikku, the abbot and only resident monk at the Theravada temple. "There's not a Buddhist in sight," he assured me.

In the area, the Lumbini Hokke offers both Western and Japanese accommodations that are luxurious by Nepalese standards. Nearby, the new Sri Lankan Pilgrim's Rest House is inexpensive and monastic. A third hotel now rising in the complex will be strictly commercial, built by a Japanese chain.

Lumbini is being developed coincidentally at a time when Buddhism is enjoying a renaissance in Nepal, led by Tibetan exiles. "Buddha belongs to everybody," said Bahu Krishna Rijal, a Nepali historian and archaeologist who has written on Lumbini and other nearby sites. "But we are lucky to have Buddha born here."



The Ashoka pillar, believed to have been erected in the 3d century B.C.

## Honduras, the Less Traveled Caribbean

By Martha Stevenson Olson

**T**ELA, Honduras — Between Honduras's border with Guatemala and the roadless swamp-land to the south known as the Mosquito Coast stretch countless white sand beaches, punctuated by an occasional town and by small villages of Garifuna, fishing people descended from African slaves.

Overlooked for many years by all but a few intrepid tourists, Honduras has recently been experiencing a tourism boom fueled in part by a new measure of political stability. Although tourist facilities are meager compared with other Caribbean countries, luxury resorts are on the increase and prices are still a bargain.

A visit last spring began in Tela, a small town given over mostly to fishing and tourism. The former United Fruit Company headquarters here has been converted to a luxury resort, Hotel Villas Telamar, one of the loveliest beaches on the coast. Across the Tela River is old Tela, a jumble of classic Caribbean architecture — brightly colored gingerbread-style houses — and newer cement-block cubes.

Much of the area around Tela is already, or is soon to be, a protected nature preserve. A pleasant day can be spent in the Lancelotti Botanic Garden and Research Center, a national park with a collection of tropical species from around the world founded by the United Fruit Company in 1926. Of the park's 1,714 acres (685 hectares), only 131 are open to visitors.

Along the coast on both sides of Tela are Garifuna villages and nature reserves. To the west is Punta Sal National Park, a 485-square-mile land and marine

preserve that is home to monkeys and manatees. The Punta Izopo Wildlife Refuge, to Tela's east, is 70 square miles (180 square kilometers) and supports a similarly wide range of habitats.

La Ceiba, the biggest town on the north coast, is about 95 miles (150 kilometers) east of Tela by an inland road that skirts the lush Numbre de Dios mountains. Along the way are thousands of acres of banana and pineapple plantations, along with tantalizing glimpses of coastal beaches.

Most foreign visitors come to La Ceiba, in order to fly to the coral reefs of Honduras's offshore Bay Islands, but it is also home to one of the country's best-known preserves, Pico Bonito National Park.

Visitors willing to venture farther afield, however, will be rewarded in Trujillo, a charming and quixotic coastal town about 150 miles east of La Ceiba. It was here that Christopher Columbus and his crew had their first Mass on the American mainland, on Aug. 14, 1502. Gold and silver from the interior was shipped from this port, making it a frequent target for pirates; remains of several Spanish forts still dot the high ground.

Energetic nature lovers might enjoy hiking in the jungle-clad mountains that surround Trujillo; monkeys, waterfalls and all the splendors of the tropical rain forest are fairly accessible from Hotel Villa Brinkley, owned and run by Peggy Brinkley, an American expatriate. On a clear day, the view from the bar and dining room can include the offshore Bay Islands as well as a breathtaking stretch of the northern coast.

It was these Bay Islands that lured us from Trujillo. Inhabited mostly by the descendants of pirates, British settlers and African slaves, the islands seem more Caribbean than Honduras.

The biggest islands are Utila, Roatan and Guanaja, sprinkled roughly east to west parallel to the coast. Roatan, the middle island, has the widest range of accommodations, from treacherous to luxury diving resorts. Utila, on the east, is geared more to the budget traveler; it lacks Roatan's smooth beaches but has some good diving spots. Guanaja, to the west, is known as the Venice of Honduras; its major town, Bonaca, is built atop stilts on two offshore islands, designed, it is said, to distance it from the sand flies.

Almost every traveler coming from the islands has a story of pernicious clouds of bloodsucking no-see-ums. Various prophylactics were suggested: Avon's "Skin So Soft," or coconut oil mixed with insect repellent. Curiosity prevailed, and we decided to go to Roatan.

Most visitors bypass the island's biggest town, Coxen Hole, and go directly to a resort. We chose the little communi-

ty of West End, which is a jumping-off place for excellent snorkeling as well as a nice beach.

West End turned out to be an easygoing place, about a half-mile of dirt road anchored at one end by the Church of God and at the other by the First Baptist Church, its back wall a stretch of windows looking onto neighboring Half Moon Bay.

Excellent snorkeling can be had all around Roatan; however, deep-sea diving is the principal attraction for many visitors. All the resorts, and many independent operators, offer various scuba courses, including the introductory class that leads to diver certification.

Although the ideal way to discover Roatan, and for that matter all the Bay Islands, is by boat — and almost every kind is available for charter — for landlubbers a rental car can provide a fine day's excursion. The oiled-paved road that runs almost the length of the island passes through surprisingly high mountains and affords vistas along both coasts.

The more one sees of Roatan, the more the unknown beckons — those tracks that lead to the wild oorth and south ends of the island, and the reefs and wrecks waiting to be explored underwater. Then there are the other islands — Utila and Guanaja, as well as a plethora of little outposts with names like Raggedy Cay, Barbareta and the Hog Islands.

As the sea breezes work their spell, the mind weaves "Owl and the Pussycat" fantasies: if only one had a boat, lots of time and plenty of moosey.

Oh yes, and plenty of "Skin So Soft." Martha Stevenson Olson, who recently spent five weeks in Honduras, wrote this for The New York Times.

### HEAR THIS

■ Everybody-has-to-keep-busy update: Within the last two weeks, Bangkok chefs cooked up a one-and-a-half-metric-ton serving of the Thai oodles dish *Pad Thai* during a food fair, and in Copenhagen, Claudio Caviechi woo the men's title at the Eighth World Pipe-Smoking Championships, puffing away for two hours, 52 minutes and 35 seconds.



Gary Kemp, as a Budapest policeman, in the Hungarian film "Magic Hunter."

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**Magic Hunter**  
Directed by Ildiko Enyedi. Hungary.  
Perhaps only a Hungarian would even attempt to make a "philosophical thriller," as this film is subtitled, and the result, a modern fairy tale interlarded with flashbacks to the story of a centuries-old miraculous portrait of the Virgin Mary, is suitably oddball and engaging. Max (Gary Kemp, of the pop band Spandau Ballet) is the Budapest police force's ace marksman, but during the rescue of a girl seized by an armed man, he accidentally hits the hostage. His confidence shattered, Max unwittingly makes a pact with the devil in the form of Kaspar, a sinister colleague at police headquarters, who offers him seven mysterious bullets sure of finding their mark. Having regained his position using some of the bullets in a target-shooting test, Max's next assignment is to defend Maxim, a visiting Russian chess master, who has been receiving death threats but has refused formal protection. While shadowing him, Max witnesses his wife meeting Maxim by chance in the park where she takes their small daughter to play, and becomes an unwilling voyeur as the relationship looks set to become an affair. Meanwhile, the assassin stalking Maxim prepares to strike, but Max is unaware that the last

magic bullet will strike the target not of his own, but of the devil's choosing. The underlying message, that we all live simultaneously both in the present and within the continuum of history, emerges naturally and without didacticism. And the Virgin Mary's deus ex machina intervention is fun. (Roderick Conway Morris, 1HT)

**Delits Flagrants**  
Directed by Raymond Depardon. France.  
When somebody is caught red-handed stealing at the Galeries Lafayette, decorating the Métro with graffiti, insulting a cop or pulling a knife in a fight, he is arrested and taken to the bowels of the Palais de Justice to be interviewed by a deputy prosecutor. It is the *face-à-face* between the law and the lawbreaker that Depardon has chosen to capture on screen. The reportage has the brutality of an emergency: the encounter takes place *à huis clos*, in an antechamber to the courtroom, and means freedom or jail. The camera closes in on the accused and on the intensity of the encounter in which he is being judged on the spot. The filmmaker has cropped his images to show these human specimens in profile, each caught in a role, each a prisoner of his identity. The prosecutor is as closely scrutinized as the accused, and nobody — including the spectator — gets off lightly in this taut documentary. (Joan Dupont, 1HT)

**Ghost of Betrayal**  
Directed by Kinji Fukasaku. Japan.  
Back in the old days when business got bad, the Kabuki managers would sometimes combine their two best-sellers into one super-spectacle — "The Yotsuya Ghost Story" would be conflated with "The Loyal Forty-Seven Ronin" and the chips allowed to fall as they might. Now, when business is again just as bad, motion-picture executives have attempted the same formula, as the Japanese title of this effort indicates: "Chushingura Gaiden/ Yotsuya Kaidan." Evil lemon, who gives faithful Oiwa a potion that turns her into a huge-eyed monster, is also the good 48th ronin, intent on his exemplary revenge. This leads to many complications as the story lines collide and we dodge the falling chips. To his credit, action-director Fukasaku does not take any of this too seriously and has



## OPINION

## A New Book on Genes and IQ Rings an Old Bell

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — If you had any doubts that Americans live in a time of deep pessimism about the possibilities of social reform, the revival of interest in genetic explanations for human inequality ought to resolve them.

This is a recurring pattern in American history. Whenever the social reformers are seen as failing,

**This is not a 'scientific' book at all but a political argument offered by skilled polemicists aimed at defeating egalitarians.**

along come allegedly new theories about how the quest for greater fairness or justice or equality is really hopeless because people and groups are, from birth, so different, one from another. The social reformer is dismissed as a naive muddler in some grand "natural" process that sorts people out all by itself.

That is the real significance of the appearance of and interest in "The Bell Curve," by the late Richard J.

Herrnstein and Charles Murray. The implicit argument of the book is that if genes are so important to intelligence, and intelligence is so important to success, then many of the efforts made in the past several decades to improve people's life chances were mostly a waste of time.

Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray never quite say that. Their book and their article summarizing it in the current issue of *The New Republic* are full of careful hedges aimed at saving them from being charged with crude racism or determinism.

On the one hand, they cite data showing persistently large differences between the IQ scores of blacks and whites (and smaller ones between whites and Asians). But they then assert that it is, of course, wrong to attribute to any given individual the characteristics that the data associate with his race. They produce an 845-page book on race, class, genes and IQ, and then assert that "the fascination with race, IQ and genes is misguided" — as if their book would not increase the level of fascination with race, IQ and genes.

But let us accept their goodwill and their caveats. The real problem here is with the authors' claims that making the argument that intelligence requires enormous courage; that this argument represents some sort of breakthrough; and that "it doesn't much matter" whether "the black-white difference in test scores is produced by genes or the environment."

Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray assert that they are taking on "a taboo issue." They argue that the question is "filled with potential for hurt and anger" but that it is "essential that people begin to talk about this in the open."

But who will be hurt and who will be angry? Surely it does not require great courage to make arguments that will reassure the well-educated and well-off that they hold their high positions because they are, on the whole, smarter than everybody else. If you deserve to be at the top, you needn't trouble yourself over whether those who aren't have been relegated to their positions through bad luck or discrimination or other forms of injustice.

Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray say they support "some sort of redistribution" for the poor. But they also "urge generally" that welfare be ended because it encourages

"low-IQ" women to have babies. They are in a long tradition. Every time arguments about genes or intelligence have arisen in American politics, it has been to bludgeon the drive for "some sort of redistribution."

That is why their argument is not new. One need only revisit the historical Richard Hofstadter's fine book, "Social Darwinism in American Thought," holding that "nature would provide that the best competitors in a competitive situation would win" — have been used for nearly a century to thwart social change.

So the focus on nature or nurture really does matter. Of course, all of us are inescapably a product of both genes and environment. But the issue of which factors to emphasize in explaining what is happening to a society is not, finally, a "scientific" question, because the "science" of the matter is utterly crude, to the extent that it exists at all.

Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray say that estimates of whether IQ is inheritable range from 40 percent to 80 percent. This is science?

Even if a figure as high as 40 or 60 percent were accurate, that leaves a huge amount of room for environmental factors that can be affected by the conscious choices of individuals and their government.

And all of this begs the question of how important intelligence should be in ordering the rewards that a society offers, as against other virtues such as hard work, risk-taking, loyalty or concern for others.

The Herrnstein-Murray book is not a "scientific" book at all but a political argument offered by skilled polemicists aimed at defeating egalitarians. It is gaining attention because social reformers have not done such a good job of it lately and because it is a lot easier to blame somebody else's genes or brain cells than to improve a society.

Mr. Murray's critics should oppose him but resist vituperation, lest they suggest that they are afraid of what he is saying. There is nothing to fear in these stale notions, provided they are understood as such.

What does need to be worried about, and changed, is a political climate so pessimistic that offerings such as these come to be taken as "science."

The *New York Times*.

ray says is the other direction — toward the group that scores highest, the Asians.

Does their apparent intellectual superiority constitute a new "yellow peril" to whites? Will the knowledge of test scores, or even hard proof of greater group intelligence, make whites feel inferior to Chinese, Japanese and others with different eyes?

I went back to the Bronx High School of Science recently to help its alumni drum up support for this underfunded public school, which sets a test for entrance and admits students on their merits.

In my day, the student body was 98 percent white, about half of them descended from the Jewish mothers. Today the breakdown is two-fifths Asian, one-fifth black and Hispanic, and two-fifths "other" (the euphemism for white).

That is as it should be: Merit is merit. Does this trend mean that people of my skin color are doomed to the middle stratum of group intellect?

The answer is that there ain't no group intellect. Individual motivation and stamina, buttressed by values within the family, join intelligence in determining "superiority."

The races are not in a race. Even if Mr. Murray's thesis is correct, and membership in one group or another gives its members a genetic edge, that is no reason for anyone's acceptance of social immobility.

Early reading training may shrink the gaps within and between groups. And the computer, while no leveller, can provide on-line access to creative communities far beyond the dangerous neighborhood.

I ran into Leoh Ming at a black tie fund-raiser the other night. As we embraced, he looked through this media biggie to the hustling flack of long ago, and I looked through I. M. Pei, the great architect who revitalized cities from Washington to Paris, to the young designer who made the most of his chance to use his intelligence.

The *New York Times*.

complicated story with clarity and occasional humor. He does what a biographer should do: paint in the background, avoid judgments and let the facts speak for themselves.

Osborne traces Sihanouk's progress from a young monarch concerned almost solely with the pursuit of pleasure to the central figure in gaining Cambodia's independence from France. But in independence brought new problems, as the country's political institutions were riven by factionalism and deadlocks.

Sihanouk's solution was to abdicate in favor of his father. This enabled him to take a direct political role as the head of government and a nationalist political party, although he retained a title that translated as "the prince who has been king."

As Osborne points out, this gave Sihanouk the best of all political options, enabling him to centralize power in himself. But in the long term, it did little to help Cambodians adapt the institutions of Western democracy to their own culture.

For much of Sihanouk's rule,

high explosives. The human bomb was released a little more than a mile (about 2 kilometers) from an American destroyer. The crew of the Betty watched as it sped at low altitude toward its target. Soon they saw a huge column of water and black smoke belching from the destroyer. The plume of smoke did not linger long, as the warship sank with heavy loss of life.

The Japanese also unleashed kamikaze torpedoes, or *kaitens*, kamikaze midget submarines and even kamikaze frogmen. Fortunately for the Allies, they made the mistake until just before the war ended — when it was far too late — of using both the torpedoes and midget submarines against well-protected ships at anchor. On the open sea, especially against slow-moving convoys, the kaitens could have been devastating.

The Japanese navy and air force lost 3,913 pilots on suicide missions. Of these, the vast majority were trainees, most of them aged 18 to 20. Some were even younger.

Was the kamikaze campaign simply an inhuman waste of life, resources and effort, since it did not achieve its hoped-for result and save Japan from total defeat? Perhaps. But the use of planes and other weapons on spectacular and highly destructive suicide missions created a major psychological shock among Allied forces. Only the United States could have suffered such losses and continued to fight an offensive naval war.

The writer, who covered the war in the Pacific for Australian newspapers, is co-author with Peggy Warner of "The Sacred Warriors, Japan's Suicide Leaders." He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Then Here Were the Kamikazes

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — Fiftieth anniversaries that ought to be remembered come up fast these days. In Europe after the D-Day landings, the Allies were fighting their way to the Rhine, while in the Pacific the Americans were about to launch the air offensive on Japan that would soon reduce all major cities, with the exception of Kyoto, to ruins.

The Japanese military was driven to desperation, and so, in October 50 years ago the Special Attack Corps, the kamikazes, was formed.

A young man named Yukio Seki, who had just been married and was based in the Philippines, was asked to lead the suicide bombing group.

On the night of Oct. 20, the heavy cruiser *Australia* took up its position in the Leyte Gulf with an impressive array of American and other Allied ships. They were about to make good General Douglas MacArthur's promise to return to the Philippines.

Next morning at first light, there was a radar alert for approaching Japanese aircraft. Lieutenant Commander Richard Peck, the gunnery officer on the Australian cruiser, spotted a plane from the bridge. It was astern, about a mile away and traveling at about 300 feet (90 meters) above the water directly toward the ship.

There was little he could do but sound the alarm and watch in horror as the kamikaze headed straight at them, below the line of fire of the cruiser's guns. Not until the plane was virtually over the stern could the air defense batteries open up.

Meanwhile, the kamikaze pilot used his cannon to rake the Aus-

tralia's upper deck, causing many casualties among the gun crews. When the plane struck, its gasoline tanks exploded, killing dozens of officers and men on the bridge and deck. Lieutenant Commander Peck was badly burned.

That attack was just a forerunner of what was to come. A couple of days later, five Japanese aircraft struck with devastating effect against an American naval force off the coast of Samar Island in the central Philippines, sinking one of the warships and seriously damaging two others.

The kamikaze campaign reached its peak during the battle for Okinawa early in 1945. Records of vessels lost or damaged to kamikaze air attacks are hard to put together, but with careful checking it appears that they sank at least 57 Allied ships and that an additional 107 were permanently disabled. Eighty-five others suffered major structural damage or heavy crew casualties, or both, and at least 22 received lesser damage.

Before the war ended, almost every type of Japanese weapon had been used on suicide missions. Kamikaze fighters attacked U.S. B-29s on their bombing missions over Japan, knocking one out of the sky during the first raid on Tokyo. Japanese suicide boats sank seven Allied ships and damaged an additional 14 in the closing months of the war.

The *oka*, or *baka*, guided bomb first made its appearance off Okinawa, when a Japanese Betty bomber launched Sublieutenant Saburo Dohi, crouched in a rocket-propelled bomb with a warhead carrying some 500 kilograms of

concludes: "The more difficult question is who could supply China with grain on such a scale. The answer: No one. This is wrong, Australia, Argentina, Canada and other countries in the Cairns group (Uruguay, for instance) have a tradition of grain production as well as large, unexploited land reserves."

Argentina, for example, used only 16 million hectares of the 30 million available for agricultural purposes in 1992. It could use the extra land to produce 30 million tons of grain, a significant portion of the demand Mr. Brown predicts for China.

And don't forget countries like Ukraine, whose prairies are among the most fertile in the world.

FERNANDO CORTINAS, Madrid.

Where the Marbles Belong

Regarding "Artworks Far From Home" (Letters, Sept. 16) from Gerald C. Hardy:

I agree with Mr. Hardy on one point: The Parthenon Marbles are "very, very special." Lord Elgin was a pirate. For the British Museum knowingly to possess stolen property is illegal and morally disgusting.

CHUCK FARMER, Athens.

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## Merit Is Merit, and the Races Do Not Race

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Back in the '50s, a group of feisty dreamers gathered for breakfast every week in the executive canteen of the realty tycoon William Zeckendorf. Their dream: to build the world's largest building, with the tallest tower.

Using the air rights over Penn Station, "The Palace of Progress" would not only combine an office building with a merchandise mart, it would contain a "vertical dimension" — television shopping made interac-

tive with telephone ordering, much as we have today.

That was some hunch Mr. Zeckendorf gathered: The lawyer was "Wild Bill" Donovan, fresh from creating the CIA; the industrial showman was Billy Rose; the architect was Charles Luckman, who had transformed Park Avenue with Lever House; the publicist was the legendary Tex McCrary.

As a hotshot press agent, I sat below the salt with an enthusiastic young designer, Leoh Ming, who couldn't sign architectural drawings because he was not yet admitted to the elite club of architects. But in the course of those breakfasts about a building that never was built, the modest Chinese-American impressed all of us as having the finest mind in that high-powered room.

What brings Leoh Ming to mind after all these years is the furor over "The Bell Curve," the book by Herrnstein and Charles Murray that dares to examine the likelihood that much of intelligence is inherited, and the possibility that the average black is not as smart as the average white who is, in turn, not as smart as the average Asian.

Nobody disputes that individuals within each race score higher on IQ tests than do most in other groups. What bothers Mr. Murray's legion of critics is his scholarly contention that public policy should not encourage procreation among the least intelligent, and his gloomy projection that an intelligent elite will soon be running everything from an ivory tower.

Should such an analysis be banned or its author condemned as a bigot? Of course not; we follow inquiry wherever it leads. Instead of denouncing such study as roiling up feelings of black inferiority, it might be helpful to look in what Mr. Mur-

second trick for the declarer would have crossed to dummy with a club lead and played a spade. If East ducked, South would have time for clubs, and if not, East would lose his quick entry for hearts.

Dummy pointed out the winning defense: East must refuse to take his heart king at the first trick and is then in control since the king can win the third round of the suit.

The team headed by Michael Becker lost by 29 imps to John Roberts, George Tornay, Walt Walwick and Steve Lapides. And Andy Goodman, with a strong group, lost by 19 to Dan Rotman and his team.

Malcolm Brachman and his team lost by 6 imps to an unheralded Portuguese team, and strong squads from Britain, Iceland, Italy and the Netherlands were also eliminated.

On the diagrammed deal from the Rosenblum, South took advantage of a subtle misdefense. A heart was led against three no-trump, dummy played low, and East took the king and shifted to a spade. South won with the king, cashed two club winners and the heart ace, and surrendered a club to West.

It would not have helped East to return a heart at the

second trick for the declarer would have crossed to dummy with a club lead and played a spade. If East ducked, South would have time for clubs, and if not, East would lose his quick entry for hearts.

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## SIHANOUK: Prince of Light, Prince of Darkness

By Milton Osborne. 275 pages. \$26. Allen &amp; Unwin.

Reviewed by Derek Parker

WHEN Norodom Sihanouk was crowned king of Cambodia in 1941 at the age of 19, the royal astrologer predicted that he would be a reign of greatness. As it turned out, his rule has been marked by turbulence and conflict, reaching a tragic nadir during the period of Khmer Rouge tyranny from 1975 until the Vietnamese invasion in 1979. Yet through it all, Sihanouk has maintained a special relationship with his people.

Even now, at the age of 71 and in declining health, he remains a key figure in Cambodian politics.

Milton Osborne, formerly an Australian diplomat in Phnom Penh and later a senior intelligence analyst in the Australian government's Office of National Assessments, has written a fascinating book, telling the

complicated story with clarity and occasional humor. He does what a biographer should do: paint in the background, avoid judgments and let the facts speak for themselves.

Osborne traces Sihanouk's progress from a young monarch concerned almost solely with the pursuit of pleasure to the central figure in gaining Cambodia's independence from France. But in independence brought new problems, as the country's political institutions were riven by factionalism and deadlocks.

Sihanouk's solution was to abdicate in favor of his father. This enabled him to take a direct political role as the head of government and a nationalist political party, although he retained a title that translated as "the prince who has been king."

As Osborne points out, this gave Sihanouk the best of all political options, enabling him to centralize power in himself. But in the long term, it did little to help Cambodians adapt the institutions of Western democracy to their own culture.

For much of Sihanouk's rule,

high explosives. The human bomb was released a little more than a mile (about 2 kilometers) from an American destroyer. The crew of the Betty watched as it sped at low altitude toward its target. Soon they saw a huge column of water and black smoke belching from the destroyer. The plume of smoke did not linger long, as the warship sank with heavy loss of life.

The Japanese also unleashed kamikaze torpedoes, or *kaitens*, kamikaze midget submarines and even kamikaze frogmen. Fortunately for the Allies, they made the mistake until just before the war ended — when it was far too late — of using both the torpedoes and midget submarines against well-protected ships at anchor. On the open sea, especially against slow-moving convoys, the kaitens could have been devastating.

The Japanese navy and air force lost 3,913 pilots on suicide missions. Of these, the vast majority were trainees, most of them aged 18 to 20. Some were even younger.

Was the kamikaze campaign simply an inhuman waste of life, resources and effort, since it did not achieve its hoped-for result and save Japan from total defeat? Perhaps. But the use of planes and other weapons on spectacular and highly destructive suicide missions created a major psychological shock among Allied forces. Only the United States could have suffered such losses and continued to fight an offensive naval war.

The writer, who covered the war in the Pacific for Australian newspapers, is co-author with Peggy Warner of "The Sacred Warriors, Japan's Suicide Leaders." He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

concludes: "The more difficult question is who could supply China with grain on such a scale. The answer: No one. This is wrong, Australia, Argentina, Canada and other countries in the Cairns group (Uruguay, for instance) have a tradition of grain production as well as large, unexploited land reserves."

Argentina, for example, used only 16 million hectares of the 30 million available for agricultural purposes in 1992. It could use the extra land to produce 30 million tons of grain, a significant portion of the demand Mr. Brown predicts for China.

And don't forget countries like Ukraine, whose prairies are among the most fertile in the world.

FERNANDO CORTINAS, Madrid.

Where the Marbles Belong

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## BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Mario Santinelli, of Barcelona's *El Periódico de Catalunya*, is reading the Spanish translation of "War and Anti-War," by Alvin and Heidi Toffler.

"The raw material of the future is knowledge and future wars will be intimately linked to this world of knowledge. I hope books like this will help politicians develop an outlook that is less rooted in the short term."

(Al Goodman, IHT)

Cambodia was caught in a geopolitical vice. Suspicious of both the United States and the Soviet Union, he often sought support from China despite his avowed anti-communism.

He realized early that the United States would not win the war in Vietnam and therefore sought to protect his country through limited cooperation with the Communist government of North Vietnam. He was partially successful. Cambodia was not the "oasis of peace" he claimed it to be; but it escaped the worst ravages of the region's

conflicts until the Khmer Rouge emerged.

In conducting the country's foreign relations, Sihanouk was always swayed by personal whims. His warm relationship with the late Kim Il Sung of North Korea was largely based on Kim's willingness to play to Sihanouk's extraordinary vanity.

Above all, he wanted to be taken seriously. His dislike of the United States stemmed from an early brush with John Foster Dulles, who suggested that he visit a circus while in

Washington. Sihanouk never forgot the slight.

His personality exacerbated Cambodia's problems in other ways. He saw any criticism as treason and could be ruthless in dealing with his enemies. This drove opponents, including the faction that became the Khmer Rouge, underground. Sihanouk could not understand the nature of the threat posed by the ultra-nationalism and extreme political ideology of the Khmer Rouge. In the late 1960s, when decisive action might have prevented their rise, Sihanouk seemed mainly interested in his hobby of making melodramatic films. He simply failed to comprehend the importance of economic management. Poverty, especially in rural areas, bred the discontent that fed the Khmer Rouge and other dissident movements.

First as a pawn and then as prisoner of the Khmer Rouge, Sihanouk could do nothing to avert Cambodia's catastrophe. He was eventually allowed to go into exile, returning only after the Vietnamese withdrawal in

1989. He immediately plunged into factional politics again.

Is Cambodia fated to reflect the flawed nature of Sihanouk, who is once again the country's king yet is unable still to distinguish form from substance? Osborne implies that it is.

For anyone wanting to understand a complex man in a tumultuous time, this book is essential reading.

Derek Parker, an Australian free-lance writer, wrote this for the *International Herald Tribune*.

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Armenia	00375-10	Egypt	0020-116	Korea (Seoul)	0082-116	Poland	00104-800-115	United Arab Emirates	00971-1-877
Australia (English)	0061-371-110	Finland	00358-9	Korea (K) ♦	0082-116	Portugal	00351-1-877	United Kingdom (BT)	0800-49-0877
Australia (Toll-free)	1-800-881-477	France	0033-1-877	Kuwait	00965-116	Reunion	1-800-877-8000	United Kingdom (Mercury)	0800-49-0877
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Belgium	0032-100-14	France	0033-1-877	Macau	00853-116	Saudi Arabia (Jawad)	00966-116	Venezuela (Spanish)	00800-1111-4
Belize	556	Germany	0049-180-133	Malaysia	0060-116	Senegal	00221-116		
Bolivia	94	Greece	0030-1-877	Mexico	0052-116	Sierra Leone	00232-116		
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Brazil Virgin Is.	001-800-877-8000	Honduras	00502-116	Norway	0047-116	Spain	0034-116		
Bulgaria	00359-1019	Hong Kong	00852-116	Norway	0047-116	Spain	0034-116		
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Hungary	0036-116	Norway	0047-116	Spain	0034-116		
Chile	0056-2137	Iceland	00354-116	Norway	0047-116	Spain	0034-116		
China (English) ♦	104-13	India	0091-116	Norway	0047-116	Spain	0034-116		
China (Mandarin)	104-13	Indonesia	0062-116	Norway	0047-116	Spain	0034-116		
Colombia	0057-130-010	Ireland	00353-116	Norway	0047-116	Spain	0034-116		
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## Culture Clash in Tokyo Dining

By Steven Brill  
International Herald Tribune

**T**OKYO—With eyebrows raised, the fashionably dressed, forty-something woman poked her spoon into the *os à moelle* and asked, "This isn't pudding, is it?"

As the Taillevent-Robuchon Château Restaurant opened its doors on Wednesday, after five years' preparation, the leading figures of French cuisine who are running the show here have concluded that their biggest challenge is not creating haute cuisine, or serving it in a replica of a 17th-century French chateau, or even educating Japanese about the fine points of French cooking.

Rather, it is getting the Japanese customers and staff to relax in a setting often associated here with something slightly stiff, if not snooty.

"We don't want customers to be uptight, but you have to teach them—that's the trouble," lamented Jean-Claude Vrinat, owner of the Taillevent restaurant in Paris, who has spent the past 10 days trying to soften up the edges and stock up the wine cellar. Even toward the Japanese staff, most of whom have lived and worked in France, there was open, if muted, frustration: "We want them to be more natural but not familiar, to be warm but respectful."

Japanese have long enjoyed French cuisine, which is copious, if expensive, in Tokyo. There is no shortage of technically superb Japanese French chefs, nor cognoscenti whose knowledge is informed by annual pilgrimages to the best restaurants in France.

Instead, what suffers is the ambience. For Japanese, going to a good French restaurant is less a culinary indulgence

than a cultural calling, more a time for propriety than pleasure.

"It's all about status," explained Hideaki Kikuchi, a sommelier at the restaurant XI-Vin Kanizawa, a resort town in the mountains north of Tokyo. "But it gives us a feeling of richness in our hearts."

Vrinat says he will be satisfied if the Japanese can learn to establish a respectful rapport with the sommelier and sit back while eating a masterful meal. To help things along, he has even lowered prices, particularly for wine.

The Japanese owners "were surprised at the low prices I wanted to set for the wines," he said. "Wine should be a pleasure, but they've always believed that high prices mean high quality."

Lunch in the first floor tearoom start at a quite reasonable 3,000 yen (\$30), although dinner in the main dining room on the second floor goes up from 18,000 yen, not including wine.

The high prices do not appear to be a problem, despite the fact that the nation is only beginning to emerge from its longest postwar recession. The dining room is booked through the end of the year.

If Vrinat wants to teach the Japanese the pleasure of French cuisine, his partner Joël Robuchon, a chef who has achieved the status of a cultural icon in France, is more concerned with discipline.

"Silence!" he shouted as the noise level in the kitchen rose to only modest proportions. "Shabernu!" echoed chef Tooru Kawano, translating for those in the 44-person staff of chefs who do not speak French.

Hawklake, Robuchon strutted through the pristine kitchen, chastising mistakes and establishing a disciplined, focused atmosphere. "What's this?" he barked at ooc chef who had prepared a romaine salad without sufficient romaine lettuce. "Put it back!"

The peach and white chateau, built almost entirely of French materials, serves as the anchor of the Yebisu Garden Place, a \$3 billion commercial development that began in the bubble economy of the late 1980s but has only now reached fruition.

Developed by Sapporo Breweries, Japan's third ranking brewer, the ultramodern complex is connected to the Ebisu train station by a 400-meter-long (435-yard-long) moving sidewalk and includes a 45-story office building, a Mitsukoshi department store, a cooer ball, cinema complex and a Westin hotel. It is the largest of several opulent projects begun in the bubble era but only recently completed.

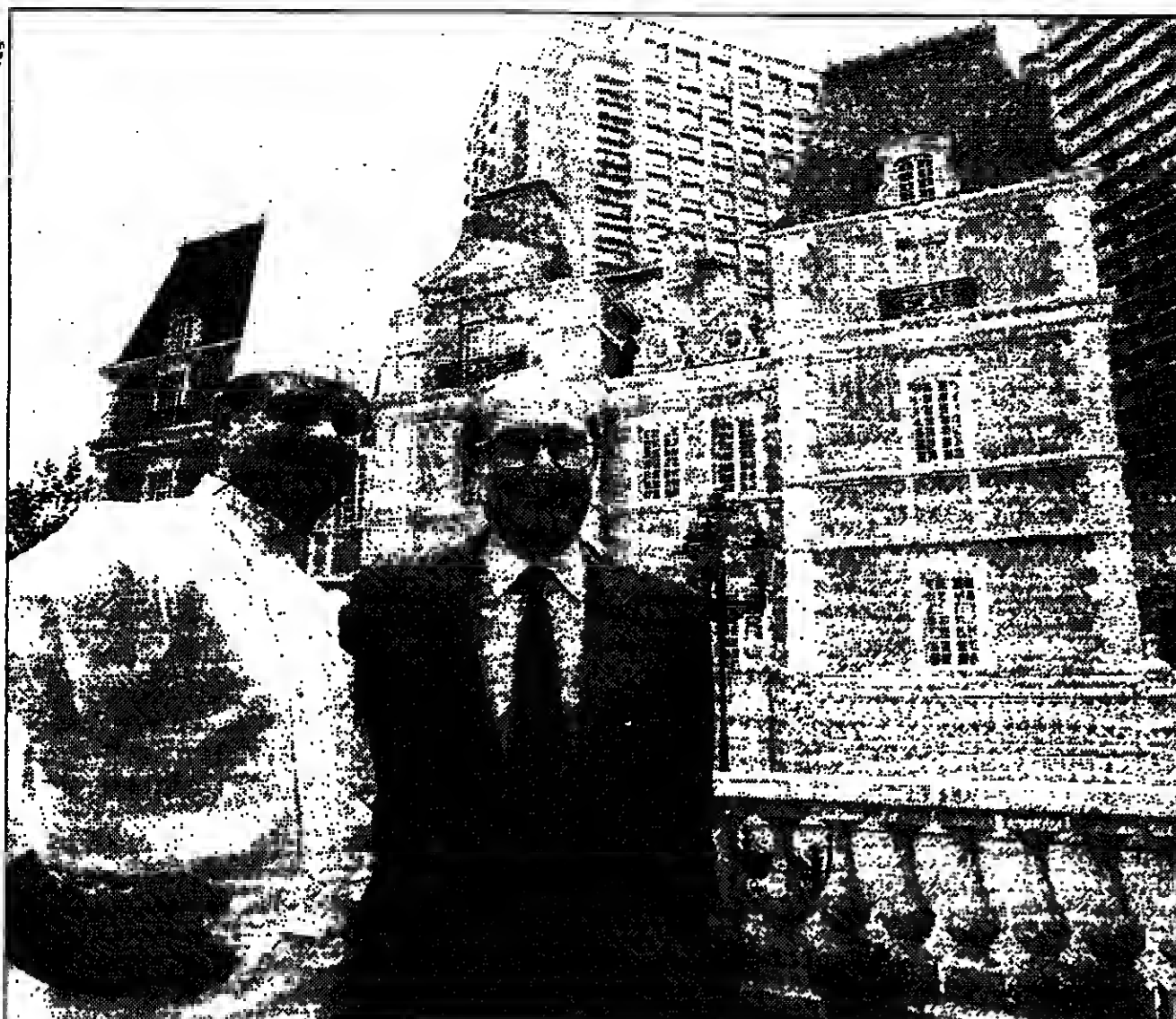
**T**HE chateau, which stands at the foot of a wide promenade, is framed in surrealistic contrast by its austere, modern neighbors and is conspicuous as a symbol of an era of financial excess that began to deflate four years ago. The stones were brought from Chauvigny and the roof tiles from Trélazé. Nothing was questioned as Vrinat and his wife selected interior decorations.

"They were very professional," Vrinat said. "They didn't question our choices."

Still, Vrinat and other French staff members are vaguely uncomfortable about their roles as ambassadors of French culture, if only because the Japanese appear not to grasp fully the significance of the enterprise.

Vrinat, for example, asked Sapporo not to place two statues, one by Rodin and the other by Antoine Bourdelle, in the courtyard in front of the chateau.

"Do people really appreciate the value of these statues, which would attract crowds in a French museum?" he said. "Here, everybody is simply taking snapshots of them."



Joël Robuchon, left, and Jean-Claude Vrinat, in Tokyo to open their Taillevent-Robuchon Chateau Restaurant.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

### AUSTRIA

**Vienna**  
Kunsthistorisches, tel: (1) 521-77-404, open daily, To Jan. 29: "Egyptomania: Egyptian and das Abendland." Emphasizes the influence of Egyptian art on 18th- and 19th-century European art and design.

### BELGIUM

**Brussels**  
Grootmuseum, tel: (50) 34-79-59, open daily, Continuing/To Nov. 15: "Hans Memling: Five Centuries of Reality and Fiction."  
**Brussels**  
La Monnaie, tel: (2) 218-12-11, Philippe Boesmans' "Reigen." Directed by Luc Bondy, conducted by Patrick Davin with Deborah Ravind, Elisabeth Vandeweyer, François Collot, Nov. 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18.  
**Liege**  
Salle Saint-Georges, tel: (0) 41-21-26-16, open daily, To Jan. 15: "Gauguin: Les XX et la Libre Esthétique." Features 60 paintings, watercolors, drawings, sculptures and ceramics as well as 30 works by other painters participating with Gauguin in the avant-garde exhibitions of "Les XX" and "La Libre Esthétique."

### BRITAIN

**Cambridge**  
Fitzwilliam Museum, tel: (223) 332-300, closed Mondays, To Dec. 18: "New York, New York: Prints of the City 1880-1990." Documents the development of the city from the late 19th-century mansions to the skyscraper boom following 1910 and to present-day architecture.

**London**  
British Museum, tel: (71) 638-8891, Oct. 25 to Nov. 20: "Everybody's Shakespeare." Leading theater companies from Germany, Japan, the United States (with Peter Sellers staging "The Merchant of Venice"), Israel and Georgia offer productions of Shakespeare's plays.

**London**  
British Museum, tel: (71) 580-1788, open daily, To Jan. 15: "Japanese Imperial Craftsmen and the West." Metalwork, enamels and lacquerware of the Meiji period. Also, to Jan. 8: "Pre-Raphaelite Drawings." 120 drawings from the museum's collection, including works by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, John Millais and William Holman Hunt.

**London**  
Design Museum, tel: (71) 403-6933, open daily, April 23: "It's Plastic!" Plastics in all their forms and functions: medicine, fashion, communications, science and everyday life.

**London**  
National Gallery, tel: (71) 389-1785, open daily, To Jan. 15: "Making and Meaning: The Young Michelangelo." Traces Michelangelo's development from his apprenticeship in the studio of the Ghirlandajo brothers, with two unfinished panel paintings "The Manchester Madonna" and "The Entombment." Also includes early drawings and sculptures.

**London**  
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-5815, open daily, Continuing/To Dec. 14: "The Glory of Ver-

**Canada**  
Montreal  
Canadian Centre for Architecture, tel: (514) 939-0266, closed Mondays and Tuesdays, To Jan. 8: "Urban Revisions: Current Projects for the Public Realm." An examination of the physical and social space of the contemporary city, as envisioned by architects, urban designers and planners.

### CANADA

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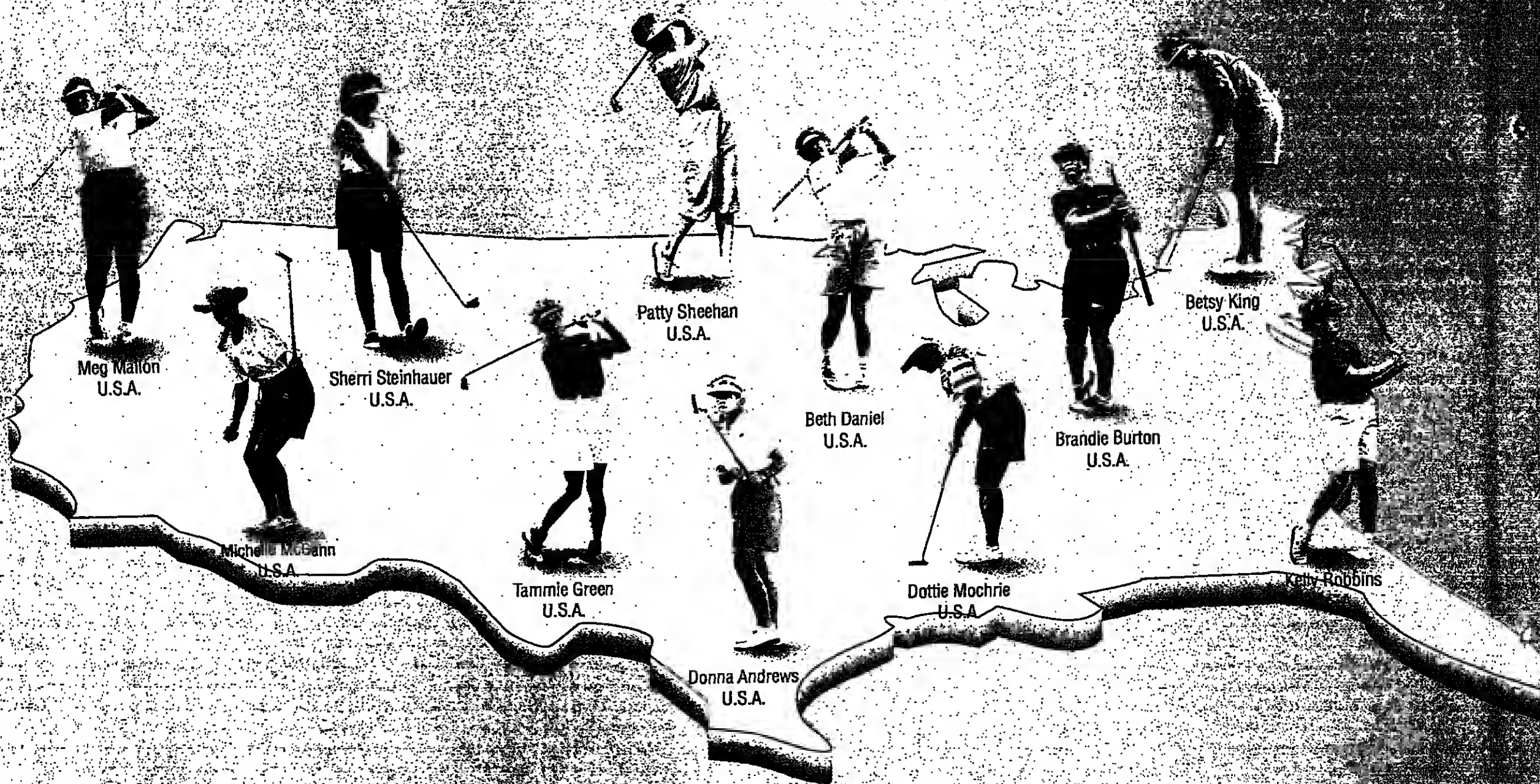
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# ...BRING OUT THE SOLHEIM CUP OCTOBER



## UNITED STATES



### SOLHEIM CUP TELEVISION LISTINGS

Friday, October 21  
Foursome Matches — ESPN Live, 1-3 p.m. EDT

Saturday, October 22  
Four-Ball Matches — NBC-TV Live, 4-6 p.m. EDT

Sunday, October 23  
Singles Matches — NBC-TV Live, 1-3 p.m. EDT

*NBC-TV delayed broadcast some markets 4-6 p.m. (Sunday only)*



JoAnne Garner  
U.S.A.  
Captain

Hole	Par
1	4
2	4
3	5
4	3
5	5
6	4
7	3
8	5
9	3

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# ON THEIR BEST

*Greenbrier*  
1994



## EUROPE

### BY HOLE

Hole	Par	Yards
10	4	339
11	3	140
12	5	510
13	4	384
14	4	305
15	4	426
16	4	397
17	3	160
18	5	554
Total	72	6,330



### SOLHEIM CUP TELEVISION LISTINGS

- Watch SKY Sports for exclusive live coverage (United Kingdom only)
- BBC highlights nightly following play (U.K. only)



# THE SOLHEIM CUP

## The Story Behind the Tradition

**G**ood ideas have a way of becoming reality. A match between the United States' finest women professional golfers versus their European counterparts had long been considered. Representatives from both sides of the Atlantic were strongly in favor of a Ryder Cup-type event to highlight the world's top women professionals. The idea only needed a push.

Enter the Karsten Solheim family. As the manufacturer of **PING** golf equipment, Karsten and his company were long-time supporters of women's professional golf, dating back to the early 1970's. They were enthusiastic about the idea of an international match. So much so that in 1990, they agreed to sponsor an event to be known as the Solheim Cup. The match between the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) and the Women Professional Golfers' European Tour (WPGET) would be held every two years and alternate between the United States and Europe. No prize money would be at stake. The participants would play only for national pride.

With little time to prepare, organizers set late November of that year to hold the inaugural event at Lake Nona Golf Club in Orlando, Florida. As hosts of the historic first event, the United States team proved anything but gracious on the golf course, handily downing the young European team

by an 11½ - 4½ score. Few were surprised at the lopsided outcome, but it didn't deter the Europeans from looking ahead to their opportunity to host the event in 1992. "We're a young team," said Laura Davies. "We can only get better."

Most accepted Davies' comments as youthful thinking — the proper thing to say following a defeat at the hands of a team that, were it assembled today, would include three LPGA Hall-of-Famers and two waiting just outside. Fewer remembered her quote two years later when Edinburgh, Scotland's Dalmahoy Hotel Golf & Country Club welcomed the event to the country recognized as the "home of golf." In between bites of haggis, experts once again installed the U.S.

team as overwhelming favorites. The European team, captained by Mickey Walker and led by the powerful Davies, paid little heed. When the sand settled (and it stopped raining), it was the Europeans hugging the Waterford Crystal trophy and singing the Solheim Cup victory song ("We'll really shake 'em up, when we win the Solheim Cup..."). Not only had the Europeans won the event, they had sent the U.S. team a clear message. It read: Europe 11½, United States 6½. "It's the most incredible achievement," said Captain Walker. "I don't think anyone envisioned this. We went out and beat the best players in golf, and beat them totally."

All of which brings us to The Greenbrier in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia for the third match. The 5-star resort will shine

even brighter when it opens its doors to a gathering of golf's finest women professionals. Both teams come in highly determined and motivated, not to mention being deep in talent. The Americans, captained by LPGA Hall-of-Famer JoAnne Carner, will return six players from the '92 list, led by Betsy King. Walker returns to the helm of a crew that features eight players from the class of '92. Her team will rely heavily on Davies, the world's number one player, for inspiration.

"We expect it to be a spirited and healthy competition," says Karsten Solheim. "We're looking forward to it."



Louise and Karsten Solheim



The U.S. team celebrates their 1990 victory at Lake Nona Golf Club.



The Waterford artisans and executives admire the Solheim Cup.



Karsten Solheim, Mickey Walker and Karsten U.K. Managing Director Roy Freeman were all smiles in 1990.



Dalmahoy Hotel Golf & Country Club, a picturesque backdrop for the event.



The U.S. team, captained by JoAnne Carner (right), prepares to wrestle the Cup from the Europeans and Captain Mickey Walker.



The Greenbrier, known as America's Resort, will be the international attention when it hosts the Solheim Cup.



The U.S. team, captained by JoAnne Carner (right), prepares to wrestle the Cup from the Europeans and Captain Mickey Walker.

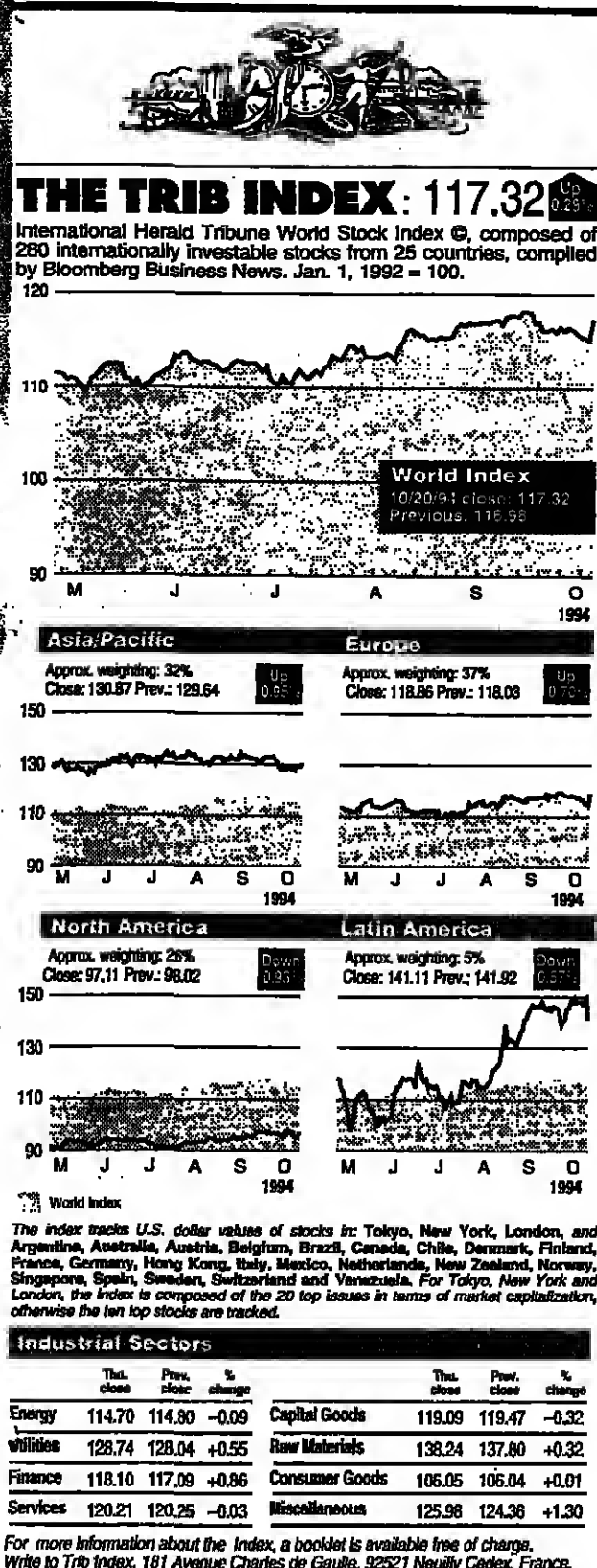


Captain Kathy Whitworth accepts the Solheim Cup from Karsten, John and Allan Solheim at the inaugural.



Europe surprised the golf world with its strong performance in the 1992 anticipated match in 1992.





## Prudential Fills Its Top Post

Arthur F. Ryan To Lead Insurer

**Bloomberg Business News**  
NEWARK, New Jersey — Prudential Insurance Co. of America broke with tradition Thursday to elect Arthur F. Ryan, president and chief operating officer of Chase Manhattan Bank, as its new chairman.

Mr. Ryan, 52, will join the largest U.S. life insurer on Nov. 1 and succeed Robert C. Winters, 62, as chairman and chief executive officer on Dec. 1.

The appointment marks the first time in the company's 119-year history that it has not selected its chairman from among its own ranks and comes a week after its brokerage unit reached an agreement with U.S. prosecutors to avoid a criminal indictment in a scandal involving limited partnership sales.

Prudential Securities Inc. has agreed to pay almost \$700 million in fines and reimbursements to customers bilked in the fraudulent partnerships.

The departure of Mr. Ryan is a significant loss for Chase Manhattan. Mr. Ryan is credited on Wall Street with having successfully reorganized Chase, both by improving its retail branch network and by selling problem assets.

The board decided it would rather break with tradition than give the job to Vice Chairman Garnett Keith, who turns 59 on Nov. 27. If Mr. Keith had taken the job, he would have been the oldest executive to assume the relatively new title of chairman of Prudential, which insures one of every five Americans.

Mr. Ryan has held his titles at Chase Manhattan since 1990. In that time, the six-largest U.S. bank has seen its earnings rebound from a loss in 1990 to earnings of \$966 million in 1993 and \$995 million for the first nine months of 1994.

## Issue of EC Access Complicates Asia's Free-Trade Efforts

By Michael Richardson

**International Herald Tribune**  
JAKARTA — As pressure increases for new measures to liberalize trade in Asia and the Pacific, countries in the region are divided over how to structure a free-trade arrangement in relation to Europe.

Most want any lowering of tariff and nontariff barriers to be on a nondiscriminatory basis so that the benefits would be available to all nations, not just members of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

In an interview Thursday, Ali Alatas, Indonesia's foreign minister, said he thought that "the overwhelming view" among APEC countries was that "the operating principle of APEC must remain open regionalism."

This would preclude moving "toward anything that would even be a semblance of a closed shop or a closed trading bloc," he said.

However, some APEC countries — including the United States, Australia, Singapore and South Korea — want access to a giant Pacific free-trade area to be made conditional, at least for European countries, officials and analysts said.

Such a move would force the European Union to make equivalent cuts in import barriers if it wanted free access for its exports to fast-growing APEC economies that already account for 50 percent of global production and 40 percent of the world's trade.

The issue, which is regarded as highly sensitive by trade policymakers in Europe and elsewhere, will be discussed at a meeting in Indonesia next month of leaders of the 18 APEC countries.

On a recent visit to Australia, Peter Sutherland, the director-general of GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which supervises the global trading system, warned that it would be "extremely dangerous" if APEC adopted any regional trading arrangements that discriminated against nonmembers.

He made it clear that such a move could provide impetus for

## Cost-Cutting Takes IBM Back to 3d-Quarter Profit

By Lawrence Malkin

**International Herald Tribune**  
NEW YORK — Riding the worldwide recovery and profiting from its own cost-cutting, International Business Machines Corp. said Thursday that last year's third-quarter loss had turned into higher-than-expected profit this year.

But the world's largest computer company still trailed the growth rate of other companies in America's most sparkling industry. IBM Chairman Louis V. Gerstner Jr. said it still had "a lot of work to do" in some of the company's sluggish sectors.

Net income in the quarter was \$689 million, or \$1.18 a share, compared with last year's loss of \$87 million.

Stock analysts issued hazy recommendations, and Moody's Investors Services Inc. upgraded IBM's short-term debt as a sign that Wall Street thinks the company is at last coming out of the woods.

IBM shares lost 50 cents to \$74.875 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The IBM story is a combination of cutting huge overhead costs, which had accumulated in its entrenched corporate culture, and a strong economy, which is buying time for other wounded giants such as General Motors Corp. to reorganize and redirect themselves.

"Why shouldn't corporate profits sparkle when the world economy is sparkling?" said Allen Sinai of Lehman Brothers. "When revenues go up and costs go down, it's bound to hit the bottom line."

Having cut costs by \$5.6 billion since the end of 1992, IBM Bankers Trust says earnings fell 45 percent. Page 12.

executives now have to redirect the company to catch up to the rest of the industry.

"It certainly is a more respectable company than it was a year ago," said David Wu of S.G. Warburg, a former IBM executive. But it now has to rebuild its principal problem areas. He listed those areas as low-level software, bad disk drives and a misdirected personal computer division that has had four bosses in six years.

Revenue comparisons indicate that so far Mr. Gerstner and his team — not all of them trained in the swiftly evolving computer industry — can keep up with the race.

While IBM's third-quarter revenue rose 8.6 percent, revenue in the semiconductor business increased 30 percent, said William J. Milton of Brown Brothers Harriman. "So I can't get too excited by 8 percent growth," he said.

Mr. Milton said that revenue at rival Compaq Computer Corp., which focuses on personal computers, rose 63 percent, while IBM's personal computer business increased only 15 percent.

And in the second quarter, while the revenue of the 14 largest U.S. computer companies grew by 9 percent, the revenue of IBM, representing almost half of the total, grew only 2 percent while the rest rose 14.4 percent.

IBM also reported that demand for its mainframes, the dinosaurs of the computer business, actually outstripped supply last quarter. "But that is hardly a growth business," said Mr. Milton, and overall, mainframe sales are probably down 15 percent this year.

**AT&T Posts a 3% Gain**  
AT&T Corp. said third-quarter net income rose nearly 3 percent, to \$1.05 billion, partly because of an increase in sales of equipment to phone companies, news agencies reported from New York.

Revenue rose 8 percent to \$18.6 billion from \$17.2 billion. Results reflected the \$11.5 billion acquisition of McCaw Cellular Communications Inc. in September.

Excluding the McCaw merger, AT&T's net income would have risen to \$1.19 billion.

## GM Posts a Profit Despite Loss in North America

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DETROIT** — General Motors Corp., benefiting from a recovery in the vehicle market, announced Thursday a profit of \$352 million for the third quarter, but its North American automotive operations continued to lose money, and Wall Street was disappointed.

The company's stock fell \$3.75 to \$43.125. Analysts had expected GM to report a profit

in the range of \$620 million to \$650 million.

The world's largest automaker said its profit, which followed a \$113 million loss a year earlier, came on strong revenue of \$34.5 billion, up from \$30.1 billion.

GM's North American auto business, which recorded a loss of \$328 million, trimmed its deficit from the \$1.1 billion it lost in the 1993 quarter.

The company's international vehicle business was less profitable than last year, as earnings fell to \$240 million from \$403 million.

Unlike previous years, when GM's profit came solely from strong international operations and nonautomotive subsidiaries such as GM Hughes Electronics, Electronic Data Systems Corp. and General Motors Acceptance Corp., analysts say GM's core North American

automotive operations should end the year in the black.

"The market remains strong in North America, and it's important to note that GM's market share increased in both the third quarter of 1994 and the 1994 model year compared with the previous year, despite intense competition and capacity constraints," said John Smith Jr., president of the company.

(Reuters, AP)

**Latin Slump for Chrysler**  
Chrysler Corp.'s international retail sales fell 3 percent in the third quarter, mainly because of a decline in Latin American business, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Latio sales slumped 29 percent, and Chrysler said various depressed markets in the region had accounted for the decline. Sales in Europe, Chrysler's largest international market, fell 5 percent.

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### The Days of 'Frontier Justice' Are Over

By Reginald Dale

**WASHINGTON** — Now that new, improved rules have been agreed for the world trading system, many of them at U.S. behest, the time has come for America to stop trying to impose what its critics call "frontier justice" on its trading partners.

Logically, the birth next year of the World Trade Organization should mark the end of the 10-year-old policy of so-called aggressive unilateralism, in which Washington appointed itself as judge, jury and executioner in trade disputes.

Washington will no longer have the excuse that the multilateral rules aren't working or that it needs to prod negotiations forward. On the contrary, the revamped rules that emerged at the end of the Uruguay Round last December go a long way to meet past American complaints. It is in the U.S. interest that they be respected.

As an exhaustive new study by the Institute for International Economics rightly points out, if the United States undermines the WTO's authority by flouting those rules, it will jeopardize all the economic achievements it fought so hard to obtain in the seven years of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Anyway, as the study also concludes, America's unilateral trade weapons are becoming increasingly obsolete.

The Clinton administration seems to have grasped these points. But for now it

is still trying to have things both ways — urging Congress to ratify the new rules and at the same time reassuring the doubters that the United States is still free to act unilaterally.

In a narrow sense that may be true, but unilateral action under the new rules will carry a much higher price both economically and politically. The United States will face a greater risk of foreign retaliation.

#### America's unilateral trade weapons are becoming increasingly obsolete.

tion and, as the IIE study puts it, "further erosion in America's already weakened leadership." U.S. demands are more likely to be ignored.

There has been one encouraging straw in the wind. That was Washington's decision at the end of last month not to use its most provocative trade weapon — the so-called Super 301 provision of U.S. trade law — in its dispute over auto parts with Japan.

To the rest of the world, Super 301, which requires the administration to name priority "unfair" trade practices, is the prime symbol of the "frontier justice" approach.

It is also, in the study's words, unnecessary and counterproductive. Other countries are insulted by it but are too

longer afraid of it. The study concludes that it is too more effective than the regular provisions of Section 301, which the administration chose to invoke against Japan instead.

But none of the Section 301 provisions are all they are cracked up to be. The study finds that the legislation, which provides the basis for U.S. unilateral action, "has been neither as powerful a market-opening crowbar as its supporters assert nor the unmitigated disaster for the global trading system that critics feared."

It may have increased U.S. exports by about 1 percent a year — only a fraction of the boost expected from the Uruguay Round — and even this success is unlikely to be repeated.

Many potential target countries, including Japan, Korea and Taiwan, are now less dependent on the U.S. market — and thus less vulnerable to sanctions. Negotiations have eliminated many of the barriers most easily removed by unilateral U.S. action.

That's all the more reason the United States should in the future bring its complaints to the WTO and work to make the new multilateral dispute procedures effective. Other countries accepted those rules on the understanding they would apply to the United States too.

The time for trying to have it both ways is over. As the IIE study puts it, "If the United States is to maintain its leadership of the international trading system, it must play by the same fair trade rules it demands of others."

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										Key Money Rates									
Oct 20										Oct 20										Oct 20									
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	French	Italian	Spanish	Other	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Yen	ECU	United States	Close	Prev.	British										
Amsterdam	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1 month	4 1/4 %	4 1/4 %	3 3/4 %	5 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	Discount rate	4.00	4.00	5 1/2 %										
Brussels	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	3 months	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	4 1/4 %	5 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	Prime rate	7 1/4 %	7 1/4 %	6 1/2 %										
Frankfurt	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	6 months	5 1/4 %	5 1/4 %	4 1/4 %	6 1/4 %	6 1/4 %	1-month Interbank	4.80	4.80	5 1/2 %										
Geneva	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1 year	6 1/4 %	6 1/4 %	4 1/4 %	7 1/4 %	7 1/4 %	3-month Interbank	4.80	4.80	5 1/2 %										
London	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	Source: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.						6-month Interbank	4.80	4.80	5 1/2 %										
Madrid	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	Rates convertible in Interbank deposits (for equivalent).						1-year Interbank	4.80	4.80	5 1/2 %										
Osaka	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38							1-year Govt	4.99	4.99	5 1/2 %										
New York	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38							10-year	5.62	5.72	6 1/2 %										
Paris	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38							Intercession rate	6.75	6.60	5.00										
Tokyo	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38							5-year Treasury note	7.74	7.68	5.00										
Toronto	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38							5-year Treasury bill	7.74	7.68	5.00										
Zurich	1.65	2.26	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38							1-month Interbank	4.80	4.80	5.00										
																3-month Interbank	4.80	4.80	5.00										
																6-month Interbank	4.80	4.80	5.00										
																1-year Interbank	4.80	4.80	5.00										
																1-year Govt	4.99	4.99	5.00										
																10-year	5.62	5.72	5.00										
																Source: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch.													
																Source: Reuters, Tokyo, Commerzbank.													
																Source: Reuters, Credit Lyonnais.													



## MARKET DIARY

## Fears of Inflation Undercut Stocks

**Bloomberg Business News**  
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks weakened Thursday as concerns that the economy's growth had not slowed enough this year to forestall another interest-rate increase by the Federal Reserve. A slump in General Motors shares fueled the decline.

"Everyone's fearful about the Fed tightening," said Nola

Maddox Falcone, president of Evergreen Asset Management Corp.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off as much as 41.38 points, closed at 3,911.15, down 24.89. The drop erased most of the 25.57-point gain accumulated so far this week.

Declining stocks outnumbered advances by more than 2-to-1 on the New York Stock Exchange, where about 326.11 million shares changed hands, up from 317.04 million Wednesday.

General Motors accounted for almost half the decline in the index. Shares of GM slumped 3 1/4 to 43 3/4 after the company reported earnings for

the third quarter below most analysts' estimates.

Stocks began to fall as a series of economic reports raised the prospect of accelerating inflation, notably a report that housing starts had grown 4.4 percent to the highest level of the year, and pushed yields on 30-year Treasury bonds up to 7.99 percent from 7.89 percent.

The threat of higher rates clouded better-than-expected earnings at several major companies, including International Business Machines, Microsoft and AT&T.

"It's one of those good news, bad news days," said Hugh Johnson, chief investment strategist at First Albany Co.

"There's a continued battle in the trenches between better earnings and worries about a strong economy."

Shares of Alcoa climbed 1 1/2 to 90 1/4 as the price of aluminum set a four-year high amid growing industrial demand and falling stockpiles.

Gold stocks, a traditional hedge against inflation, were among the biggest winners. The S&P gold index of five stocks climbed 4.55 points to 249.97.

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## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

400

300

200

100

0

A M J J A S O

1994

Vis Associated Press Oct 20

NYSE Most Actives

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

IBM 17,438 264 264 264 -1 1/2

Microsoft 11,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Oracle 10,000 38 38 38 -1 1/2

Intel 9,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Motorola 8,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

AT&T 7,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Verizon 6,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

WorldCom 5,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Comcast 4,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Time Warner 3,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

News Corp. 2,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Disney 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Amgen 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Boeing 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Lockheed 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

General Motors 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Ford 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Chrysler 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Alcoa 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Goldman Sachs 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

JP Morgan Chase 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Bank of America 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Wells Fargo 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Citigroup 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Bank One 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

First Union 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Bank of New York 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Capital One 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Discover Bank 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Marriott 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Hyatt 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

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InterContinental Hotels 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Marriott Hotels 1,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3,911.15 3,911.15 -24.89

Trans 1,161.15 1,161.15 -1.11

Comp 1,161.15 1,161.15 -1.11

NYSE Most Actives

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

IBM 17,438 264 264 264 -1 1/2

Microsoft 11,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2

Oracle 10,000 38 38 38 -1 1/2

Intel 9,161 26 26 26 -1 1/2



## EUROPE

# Ivax Corp. Sets A Drug Venture With BASF Unit

**Bloomberg Business News**  
LONDON — Ivax Corp., the second-largest U.S. generic drugmaker, and Knoll AG of Germany announced plans Thursday to move into the expanding generic-drugs market in Europe.

Joining other major drug companies that have made similar moves, the two companies said they had signed a letter of intent to form a joint venture to make and market generic pharmaceuticals first in Germany and later throughout Europe.

Knoll, a unit of BASF AG based in Ludwigshafen, Germany, said it would contribute more than 80 generic products it had licensed in Germany to the new company. Ivax said it would contribute the rights to 150 generic products made and marketed by Norton Healthcare Ltd., its British subsidiary.

Armando A. Tabernilla, an Ivax spokesman, said the company's intention was to expand its British presence into the German generic-drugs market and later into Europe as a whole.

Mr. Tabernilla would not say whether any money would change hands under the joint venture, but the accord calls for Knoll to acquire a minority holding in Ivax.

Virginia Pascoe, European pharmaceuticals analyst for Union Bank of Switzerland, said the European market for generic drugs was growing 20 percent a year. By contrast, the market for prescription drugs is growing at 8 percent, she said.

"It's the way you want to go, really," Miss Pascoe said. "It's the market you want to be in."

Driving the growth is an aging population that needs more drugs. In addition, governments are seeking to cut the costs of health-care programs by buying more generic drugs.

The order boom is coming from the U.S., said Chief Executive Dieter Hopp.

## Bundesbank Is Hopeful on Rates

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
FRANKFURT — Top Bundesbank officials said Thursday they were keeping an open mind on interest rates, indicating that the next money-supply reports might prompt a reduction.

The German central bank's president, Hans Tietmeyer, and his chief economist, Oskar Issing, separately expressed confidence that money-supply growth, the bank's chief inflation gauge, would continue to decline. The bank's 1994 target is 4 percent to 6 percent.

"We now have to wait and see how the money-supply figures look in September and maybe in October, too," Mr. Tietmeyer told Süddeutsche Zeitung.

September M3 figures are expected to be released Friday, and analysts forecast a decline from the 8.2 percent growth in August.

In a speech in Leipzig, Mr. Tietmeyer

disputed the notion that German rates must move in concert with U.S. and British rates.

"As opposed to Anglo-Saxon countries, where understandably the question is evidently when and how much central bank interest rates will be raised, the direction of possible further interest-rate changes in Germany is open," he said. "We're not only behind them in the economic cycle, but we don't pursue an anticyclic policy."

Meanwhile, at a conference in London, Mr. Issing said the German economy would grow as much as 2.5 percent in 1994 and possibly more in 1995 because of a strong revival in business activity. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

**Growth Strengthens in France**  
France's economic recovery has become unexpectedly robust, the International Herald Tribune reported, citing

data from the National Statistics Institute, or INSEE.

The institute revised upward the official forecast for 1994 gross domestic product growth to 2.2 percent from 2 percent.

Separately, Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery said that France's economic recovery was now firmly entrenched, with no risk of faltering.

He said INSEE's forecast was even stronger than the government's own forecast, made in January at 1.4 percent and later raised to 2 percent. The government made the forecast while still under fire for having greatly underestimated the depth of the economic slowdown in 1992 and 1993.

Mr. Alphandery forecast that GDP in 1995 would surpass the 3.1 percent growth forecast on which the government has based its 1995 budget.

## Profit at SAP AG Nearly Triples

**Bloomberg Business News**  
WALLDORF, Germany — SAP AG, a computer software and services company, said Thursday pretax profit had nearly tripled in the first nine months as sales of its business applications system continued to soar.

Net profit for the period rose to 262 million Deutsche marks (\$175 million) from 89 million DM in the year-earlier period. Revenue surged 66 percent, to 1.14 billion DM.

The increase in nine-month sales was buoyed by strong gains in the company's U.S. business, which contributed about 30 percent to sales.

"The order boom is coming from the U.S.," said Chief Executive Dieter Hopp.

## Rumors Say Ax Hovers Over VW Officer

**Reuters**  
BONN — Volkswagen AG's supervisory board is likely to dismiss the car maker's chief financial officer, Werner Schmidt, on Friday, sources close to the company and industry analysts said Thursday.

Speculation has been rife that VW's chairman, Ferdinand Piëch, wants to make Mr. Schmidt take responsibility for a large 1993 loss at the company's Spanish unit, SEAT, which dragged VW down to a record loss of 1.94 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.3 billion) last year.

The German media have been saying VW will persuade Mr. Schmidt, 62, to leave the company at the end of this year, before his contract expires.

VW's announcement last month that it would hold a special supervisory board meeting Oct. 21 fueled the speculation further and convinced many industry analysts that Mr. Schmidt will go.

"The issue has to be addressed of how such a shambles at SEAT could happen without anyone noticing," said an analyst in London, who asked not to be identified. "Someone has to pay the price, and it looks like that will be Schmidt."

VW would not comment on the speculation.

The meeting will also consider a report by the consultants Arthur Andersen & Co. on how SEAT crashed to a 1.84 billion DM loss in 1993 and who in

VW had been informed about the loss and when.

Since the loss at SEAT was announced, VW has got rid of most of the SEAT board, including the chairman, Juan Antonio Diaz Alvarez. Analysts have long thought, however, that a senior figure at VW would have to go too.

"Schmidt will go," said a German analyst, who also asked anonymity. "The pressure on him has increased dramatically. He would be made a scapegoat for the losses, but it is well known that he has had problems working with Mr. Piëch."

Mr. Piëch removed the head of VW's Audi luxury-car opera-

tion, Franz-Josef Kortüm, in February after Audi turned in a dismal performance for 1993.

Mr. Kortüm was succeeded by the development chief, Herbert Demel, but Mr. Demel is only management board spokesman and not chairman, indicating a centralization of authority.

"Piëch wants to centralize power, and he wants his own men," the German analyst said. "He is not happy that Schmidt has been on the board longer than he has."

In the 1970s, Mr. Schmidt, as Audi chairman, was Mr. Piëch's boss when Mr. Piëch was head of testing and development.

## TRADE: Asia-Pacific States Are Split Over Access for European Union Once Regional Barriers Are Lowered

**Continued from Page 11**  
development of two giant trade blocs centered on Europe and the Pacific, undermining efforts to liberalize trade worldwide.

A senior European official said a Pacific free-trade zone "comprising several continents, two major trading powers and the most dynamic economic area of the world on an exclusive basis must be considered discriminatory, at least by those excluded."

APEC currently comprises the United States, Japan, Chi-

na, Canada, Australia, South Korea, China, Canada, Australia, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Mexico, Papua New Guinea and the six countries in ASEAN, the Association of the South East Asian Nations. They are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei.

Chile is due to become the 18th member of APEC in November, when ministers from the group hold their annual meeting in Jakarta followed by an informal summit meeting at-

tended by President Bill Clinton and other leaders in Bogor, also in Indonesia.

On Saturday, a group of business executives from APEC members delivered a report to President Suharto of Indonesia that called for free trade and investment liberalization in the region by 2002 for developed economies.

Mr. Suharto will chair next month's summit meeting. The report was requested by APEC leaders when they held their first meeting nearly a year ago.

APEC "must produce concrete results this year in order to sustain its role as a policy forum which will guide the growth of the Asia-Pacific region," said Bustanil Arifin and Les McCraw, the co-chairmen of the group that produced the report.

Mr. Arifin heads PT Bakti, a state-owned Indonesian company. Mr. McCraw is chief executive of Fluor Corp. of the United States.

On a visit to Australia last

month, Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's prime minister, said that Singapore and the United States preferred to see some conditionality attached to Pacific trade liberalization.

Analysts said that Australia and South Korea also supported such a position.

Mr. Goh said he would have no problem in giving unconditional benefits to the developing countries but would have some difficulty in giving something away to Europe. The EU,

he added, "must reciprocate in some way."

Mahathir Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister, said he was concerned that APEC might become a trade bloc and be used as "a counterbalance" to the EU.

"A free-trade zone means discriminating against people outside the trade zone, and that is a trade bloc," he said. "We would not like to see that happen, because we want to be free to trade with anyone we wish."

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3400	2200
2200	3200	2200
2100	3100	2100
2000	3000	2000
1900	2900	1900
1800	2800	1800
1700	2700	1700
1600	2600	1600
1500	2500	1500
1400	2400	1400
1300	2300	1300
1200	2200	1200
1100	2100	1100
1000	2000	1000
900	1900	900
800	1800	800
700	1700	700
600	1600	600
500	1500	500
400	1400	400
300	1300	300
200	1200	200
100	1100	100
0	1000	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Very briefly:

- **Compagnie Générale des Eaux** said net profit rose 5.4 percent to 1.26 billion French francs (\$245 million) in the first half; the company said it expected sales to rise 4 percent, to around 154 billion francs, for the full year.
- **Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance**, the leading French life insurer and a candidate for privatization, said its first-half net profit rose 15 percent, to 692 million francs.
- **Société Suisse de Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie SA**, said it would produce and launch in China a watch brand that will be "much cheaper" than its Swatch watch.
- **The Swiss Finance Ministry** plans to slash the federal budget deficit by 73 percent before 1998 through measures including higher energy taxes and welfare-spending cuts.
- **Poland's prime minister**, Waldemar Pawlak, has approved a final list of companies to be privatized, setting the stage for the sale of 444 manufacturing companies.
- **Kaufhof Holding AG** said it would offer 200 Deutsche marks (\$133) a share for the remaining shares of Herten AG; Kaufhof acquired nearly 60 percent of Herten this year. Both companies operate department stores.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

## Bond Loss Hits Spanish Bank

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

MADRID — Banco Bilbao Vizcaya SA said Thursday its third-quarter net profit slid 7 percent, to 47.91 billion pesetas (\$383 million), as losses in the bond market offset gains in the bank's core business.

Net interest income rose 3.9 percent, to 252.8 billion pesetas, and commissions for services were up 18 percent, to 83.6 billion pesetas.

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya said its

operating income rose 21 percent, to 137 billion pesetas, largely because of recoveries of previously nonpaying loans.

The bank's profit was brought down by losses of more than 20 billion pesetas in its investment portfolio, the result of a sharp decline in the price of Spanish government bonds. Banco Bilbao Vizcaya's stock fell 5 pesetas, to 3,210.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

## THE IHT/DELTA AIR LINES DESTINATIONS COMPETITION

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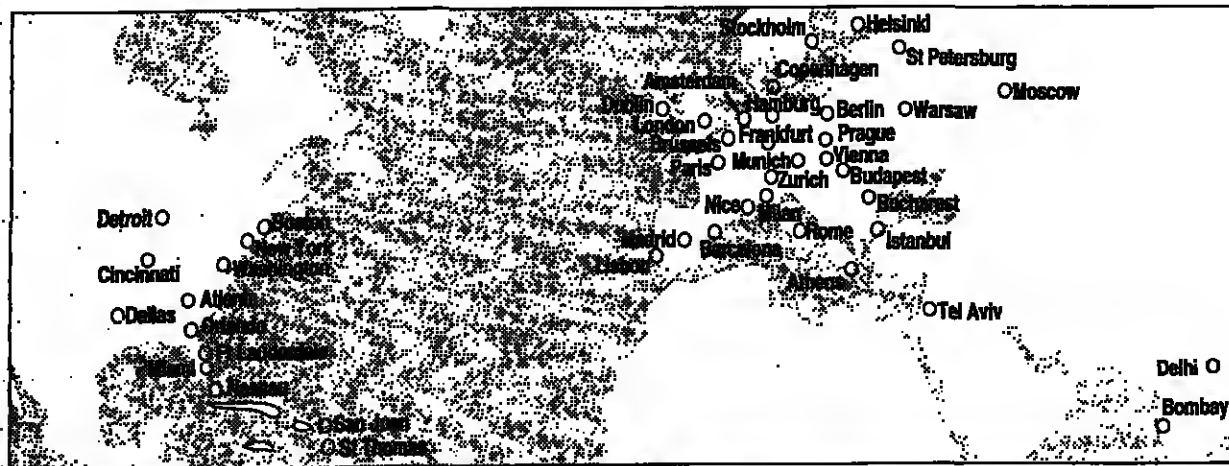
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Delta Air Lines' Destinations Map



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- ① Airline tickets are non-transferable and seats subject to availability.
- ② Travel must be completed by December 31st, 1995.
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- ④ Valid only where legal. No purchase necessary.
- ⑤ Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, Delta Air Lines, their agents and subsidiaries.
- ⑥ No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- ⑦ No cash alternative to prizes.
- ⑧ Winners will be drawn on November 15th and published thereafter in the newspaper.
- ⑨ On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
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Some of the main plenary sessions include:

- The Search for new Relationships**  
Supachai Panitchpakdi, vice-premier of Thailand  
Zheng Hongye, chairman China Council for the Promotion of International Trade
- Moving out to the 21st Century**  
Gordon Sullivan, chief of staff United States Army  
Richard Pascale, business consultant, USA
- World Economist Forecast**  
Franz Vranitzky, chancellor of Austria  
Andreas van Agt, ambassador EU, Washington
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Louis Schweitzer, chairman & CEO of Renault, France  
John Vinocur, executive editor and vice president International Herald Tribune  
Pehr Gyllenhammar, former chairman Volvo, Sweden  
Frans Sevenster, president of Nedcar, Netherlands
- Business in a Competitive Area**  
Stan Shah, president & CEO Acer, Taiwan  
Floris Maljers, former chairman Unilever, Netherlands
- New Paradigms for the 21st Century**  
Gyula Horn, prime minister of Hungary (invited)  
David Owen, EC-mediator on former Yugoslavia, UK  
Allen Weinstein, president Center for Democracy, USA

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# AMEX

## Thursday's Closing

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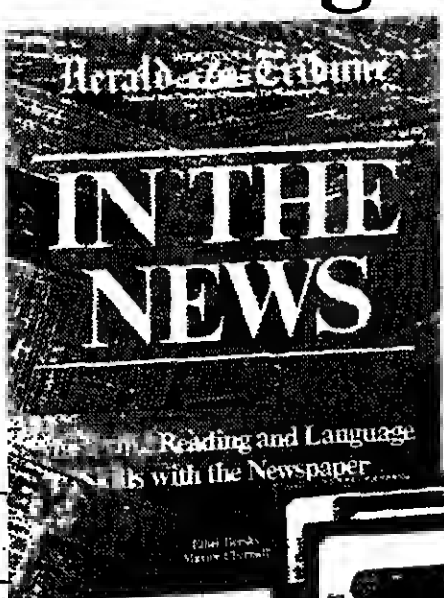
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# NYSE

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

# With Growth at 8.5%, Malaysia Battles Inflation

**Bloomberg Business News**  
KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's government has vowed to hold down inflation, worried that the nation's 8.5 percent growth in the first half of this year is pushing up prices too rapidly.

Malaysia's central bank, Bank Negara, said Thursday that growth of the economy had slowed slightly in the second quarter, to an 8.1 percent annual rate from 8.8 percent in the first quarter.

But with consumer prices rising at an annual 3.6 percent rate in September, the government is taking no chances.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, who last month tossed out the idea of "minus inflation" in an annual speech to financial institutions, promised Sunday that the federal budget, due next Friday, would focus on inflation control. And he called on consumers to boycott such products as chicken when they see prices rise.

Meanwhile, Bank Negara has been intervening in the market this week to buy the Malaysian ringgit, dealers said, a move interpreted as anti-inflationary. For the past two weeks, the central bank has been nudging interest rates higher by borrowing

money from banks and issuing new debt.

Bank Negara also urged commercial banks this week to increase their deposit rates, a step dealers called unprecedented.

"The government is really hammering home the point that they want to control inflation," said P. Gnanasegaram, research director at Standard Chartered Securities.

Despite its second-quarter

## Rover Sets Pact With Malaysia

**Reuters**  
KUALA LUMPUR — Britain's Rover Group may transfer the technology for making engines to Malaysia's state-owned car company Proton Bhd. under an agreement signed Thursday that loosens Japan's hold on Malaysia's indigenous auto industry.

Under the agreement, the two companies will look into Proton making Rover's T-series gasoline engine for Proton cars. On Sept. 7, Malaysia ended a ban on contracts for British business, imposed in retaliation for British media reports claiming British-Malaysian trade was corrupt.

slowdown, Malaysia still has one of the world's fastest-growing economies. By comparison, in the second quarter the United States grew at a 4.1 percent rate, Germany 4.4 percent and Britain 4.4 percent, the central bank said.

Analysts have long said that Malaysia cannot sustain such rapid growth without prices rising. But until now, the government has not needed to do much to keep inflation down.

That seemed to change when the government announced that consumer prices had risen more in September than in July and August.

It has not taken long for the government's actions to have an effect, analysts said. The dollar hit a two-month low against the Malaysian currency of 2.5470 ringgit Wednesday, though it gained to 2.5422 ringgit Thursday as Bank Negara's buying eased, dealers said. The benchmark three-month interbank rate has risen from 4.4 percent to 4.6 percent in two weeks.

Dealers reacted with a yawn to the growth figures. "Growth is 'within consensus,'" said George Yap, a dealer at Apex Securities. "People think that by year-end it will be higher than that."

# Investors Scramble To Purchase Stock In Shanghai Posts

**Bloomberg Business News**

SHANGHAI — Foreign investors got their first chance to own a piece of a Chinese telecommunications company Thursday when shares of Shanghai Posts & Telecommunications Equipment Co. were listed on the Shanghai B exchange.

The price of the shares jumped 44 percent. The company sold 60 million shares at an issue price of 39.6 U.S. cents, for a total value of \$23.8 million. The shares closed Thursday at 57 cents.

Although Shanghai Posts — a maker of switching equipment, cables and telex machines — is a relatively small company, with sales in 1993 of 243.9 million yuan (\$29 million), it has much room for growth. China hopes the number of telephone lines in the country will triple by 2000, to 140 million.

Shanghai Posts is well-positioned to benefit from growth. It has a strong distribution network, selling 85 percent of its products to local bureaus of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications across China.

China forbids foreign ownership of telecommunication service companies because of security concerns, but it has allowed foreigners to buy shares in equipment makers.

Investors said they were attracted to the stock in large part by the company's two joint ventures with AT&T Corp. AT&T provides Shanghai Posts with technology for its transmission equipment. The joint ventures accounted for 69 percent of Shanghai Posts' profit in the first half of this year.

Shanghai Posts has a 22.5 percent stake in AT&T Shanghai, a maker of fiber optics, and a 50 percent stake in another AT&T venture, which makes transmission equipment.

Although the Shanghai Posts listing was for B shares, which are supposed to be reserved for foreigners, Chinese nationals had managed to buy many shares before the first trading day, said a fund manager. These investors were selling shares on the first day to lock in a gain of about 40 percent, the fund manager said.

# Carmakers In Japan Cut Job Prospects

**The Associated Press**

TOKYO — Japan's two largest carmakers announced job cuts Thursday in their latest response to the industry's long slump.

Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second biggest automaker, said it would cut back its hiring of new college graduates, and Japan's largest automobile company, Toyota Motor Corp., said it would require managers to accept earlier retirements.

Nissan said it planned to reduce its work force to 48,000 in 1995 from 50,000 and would hire only about 50 college graduates, compared with 170 in 1994 and about 600 in 1993.

"Unless there is a dramatic turnaround in the economy, our hiring prospects will remain bleak," Nissan said.

In May, Nissan reported a second consecutive year of losses, citing weak worldwide demand for autos and the strengthening of the yen.

Toyota is introducing changes Jan. 1 under which the mandatory retirement age for a deputy department chief will be 53. A section chief must step down at 50, the company said.

The retirement age for all managers is currently 55.

**New Matsushita Games**

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. announced Thursday a fresh menu of video games for its 3DO Real machine in an attempt to compete more effectively with established game makers such as Nintendo Co. and Sega Enterprises Ltd., Reuters reported from Tokyo.

The new titles include games based on hit movies such as "Jurassic Park" and "Demolition Man."

The company hopes the new titles will help justify its paying more than \$6 billion for MCA Inc., the California studio that released the two films.

Matsushita also announced a new version of the 3DO machine, called the FZ-10. At 44,800 yen (\$460), it is about \$100 cheaper than its forerunner, the FZ-1.

The company expects to have sold 500,000 game players by the end of the year, down from its initial estimate of 1 million.

## Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	9,388.78	9,320.06	+0.74
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,382.25	2,384.11	+0.77
Tokyo Nikkei 225	22000	2,016.30	2,013.40	+0.14
Sydney All Ordinaries	2000	19,991.90	19,888.87	+0.62
Kuala Lumpur Composite	2100	1,124.39	1,118.86	+0.49
Bangkok SET	2200	1,521.61	1,501.42	+1.34
Seoul Composite Stock	2300	1,088.77	1,094.76	-0.55
Taipei Weighted Price	2400	6,761.37	6,669.10	+1.38
Manila PSE	2500	3,077.12	3,099.34	-0.72
Jakarta Stock Index	2600	518.76	518.97	-0.04
New Zealand NZSE-40	2700	2,067.29	2,061.66	+0.27
Bombay National Index	2800	2,028.54	2,036.12	-0.37

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., an Australian newspaper company, said it would focus its growth on pay television, electronic database services and digital technology and would have 1 billion Australian dollars (\$735 million) for acquisitions by 1997.
- Two Hong Kong residential developments sold for less than expected at a government land auction, reflecting an uncertain mood in Hong Kong's property market.
- The Philippines' largest pension fund, its social security system, said it would quadruple the size of a fund it used to provide low-interest loans for members to buy stocks.
- Taiwan's central bank urged local commercial banks to lower interest rates, reversing a money-tightening policy taken over the past six months.
- Swire Pacific Ltd., a Hong Kong conglomerate, is closing some of its Carroll Reed women's clothing stores because of poor prospects in the U.S. retail market, the company said.
- Samsung Electronics Co. of South Korea said it would invest \$30 million to build a factory in Thailand to make washing machines, air conditioners and refrigerators.
- Taiwan's export orders reached a record \$8.43 billion in September, up 21 percent from September 1993, because of the recovery in the world economy, the Economics Ministry said.
- Nikko Securities Co. of Japan is expected next week to sign an accord with Nanfang Securities Co., one of China's "Big Three" national securities companies, a Nikko spokesman said.
- Sweden will give the Energy Ministry of Vietnam 200 million kronor (\$28 million) over four years to improve power distribution, a Swedish Embassy official said.

# Hong Kong IPOs Lose Luster

**Reuters**  
HONG KONG — A poor response to Hong Kong's latest initial public offering shows the market for new listings is falling quickly back to earth after years of soaring profits and demand, analysts said Thursday.

Wing Fai International Ltd., a repair and maintenance company, said only 22 percent of its initial offering of 87.3 million shares was taken up Thursday.

"We've had a very artificial IPO market that was basically money for nothing," Archie Hart of Crosby Securities said.

"Now it's returned to a much more natural state of affairs."

Analysts said lukewarm investor sentiment, pricing and issue quality have cooled the market for initial public offerings.

Shandong International Power Development Co.'s \$2.7 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$349 million) share offering was recently postponed after two other IPOs from Chinese power companies met with tepid demand in the U.S. market.

Fund managers said that with the overall mar-

ket in the doldrums, investors feel they can wait until after an IPO hits the market and then buy the shares later for less.

Simon Male, a fund manager at GT Management (Asia) Ltd., said: "People have to become more cautious with the pricing. They can't just come to the market and ask whatever they want."

But Alex Tong of Barclays International Fund Managers said quality was the problem.

"Last year we saw a lot of poor-quality IPOs, and the share prices performed very well right at the listing," he said. "Right now it depends on the quality of the company."

**Ming Pao Chairman Quits After Censure**

Yu Fung-hoi, the chairman of one of Hong Kong's most prominent newspapers, resigned Thursday after being censured by the stock exchange for failing to disclose a criminal past.

The stock exchange censured Mr. Yu, 35, the chairman of Ming Pao Enterprise Corp., for breaching listing rules that require company directors to reveal material information, including previous criminal convictions.

# Indosat Extends Gain With 6% Rise in Jakarta

**Reuters**

JAKARTA — Shares in Indonesia Satellite Corp. rose on Thursday as foreign investors sought exposure to the principle telecommunications company in the world's fourth most populous country.

Indosat, which made a strong debut on the local market Wednesday, rose about 6 percent Thursday, to 8,950 rupiah (\$4.12), in heavy trading. Indosat has risen 28 percent from its 7,000 rupiah issue price in just two days of trading.

"Yesterday there was good demand from foreign investors, but today they are definitely buying more aggressively," Richard Fischer of Barings Securities said.

Although some brokers were a little surprised at how well Indosat had performed, they attributed this to its growth potential and size. The state-owned company listed 10 percent of its shares in Jakarta and 25 percent in New York.

At current price levels, it is Jakarta's second-largest listed company, with a market capitalization of \$4.2 billion. Only the cement maker, Indocement, is larger at \$4.4 billion.

Mr. Fischer said foreign investors were buying the stock because Indosat was now an important index stock for fund managers seeking investments in Indonesia.

# Jakarta Said to Award Contract to Suharto's Son

**Reuters**

JAKARTA — Indonesia has awarded the Humpuss Group, controlled by one of President Suharto's sons, a \$495 million contract to build a three-berth terminal at the Jakarta port of Tanjung Priok, a company executive said Thursday.

"The contract was signed in August," Denis Sibbald, planning director of PT Humpuss Petikemas, said, referring to the Humpuss contract. "Construction will start in December."

Mr. Sibbald said construction of the terminal's first berth was expected to be completed by the first quarter of 1996 and

empire. A magazine survey conducted in November 1993 listed three of them in its list of Indonesia's 10 wealthiest people.

The government has since 1992 regarded the upgrading of its weak port facilities as vital to maintaining the country's growth.

Tanjung Priok, Indonesia's busiest port, with two terminals operating and plans for two more by the end of the century, handled 22 million tons of cargo in 1992, nearly half of it for export, compared with 8.5 million tons in 1980.

Mr. Sibbald said construction of the terminal's first berth was expected to be completed by the first quarter of 1996 and

that the entire project should be finished by 1999.

He said financing for the project, the first terminal construction contract to be awarded to the group, would come from bank syndication and equity. He did not elaborate.

"The port authority is responsible for the infrastructure and the private side; Humpuss is responsible for the superstructure and equipment," he said.

Humpuss, with interests in a domestic airline and shipping, is controlled by Hutomo Mandala Putra, Mr. Suharto's youngest son.

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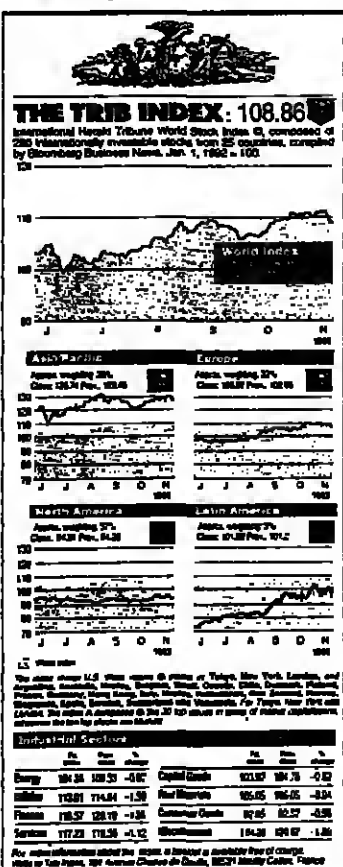
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# NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
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updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	3.60	3.6	15	100	120	110	115	+5
110	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	110	100	105	+5
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	100	100	90	95	+5
90	80	Cisco	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	80	85	+5
80	70	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	100	80	70	75	+5
70	60	HP	0.00	0.0	15	100	70	60	65	+5
60	50	Intel	0.00	0.0	15	100	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15	100	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.0	15	100	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.0	15	100	30	20	25	+5
20	10	Linear Technology	0.00	0.0	15	100	20	10	15	+5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	3.60	3.6	15	100	120	110	115	+5
110	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	110	100	105	+5
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	100	100	90	95	+5
90	80	Cisco	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	80	85	+5
80	70	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	100	80	70	75	+5
70	60	HP	0.00	0.0	15	100	70	60	65	+5
60	50	Intel	0.00	0.0	15	100	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15	100	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.0	15	100	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.0	15	100	30	20	25	+5
20	10	Linear Technology	0.00	0.0	15	100	20	10	15	+5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
120	110	IBM	3.60	3.6	15	100	120	110	115	+5
110	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	110	100	105	+5
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	100	100	90	95	+5
90	80	Cisco	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	80	85	+5
80	70	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	100	80	70	75	+5
70	60	HP	0.00	0.0	15	100	70	60	65	+5
60	50	Intel	0.00	0.0	15	100	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15	100	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.0	15	100	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.0	15	100	30	20	25	+5
20	10	Linear Technology	0.00	0.0	15	100	20	10	15	+5

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110	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	110	100	105	+5
100	90	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	100	100	90	95	+5
90	80	Cisco	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	80	85	+5
80	70	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	100	80	70	75	+5
70	60	HP	0.00	0.0	15	100	70	60	65	+5
60	50	Intel	0.00	0.0	15	100	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Motorola	0.00	0.0	15	100	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.0	15	100	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.0	15	100	30	20	25	+5
20	10	Linear Technology	0.00	0.0	15	100	20	10	15	+5

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Italy Lire	470,000	50	145,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	36	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	38	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	34	14,500
-hand deliv. Madrid Ptas.	55,000	24	14,500
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### THE SPEAKERS

- \* The Hon. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Muhammad  
Prime Minister of Malaysia
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Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia
- \* Dato' Seri Rafidah Aziz  
Minister of International Trade & Industry
- \* Dato' Tajudin bin Ramli  
Chairman & Chief Executive,  
Technology Resources Industries Berhad
- \* Dato' Francis Yeoh Sock Ping  
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Managing Director, PROTON
- \* Together with other leaders from the Malaysian and international business communities

### THE ISSUES

- \* The future of Malaysia's economy and role within ASEAN
- \* Opportunities for foreign investment and cooperation
- \* The KLSSE and growth of Malaysian securities industry

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- \* Develop relationships with leaders of Malaysian government and business
- \* Meet with Malaysian counterparts and pursue new or existing business interests in Malaysia
- \* Learn where high yield potential for investment and cooperation exist in Malaysia

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# SPORTS

## Are Baseball Owners Softening Their Stand?

By Murray Chass

WASHINGTON — If the words their chief labor executive spoke were not simply rhetoric, major league baseball club owners may be backing away from their "three-imp" plan: Impose a freeze on free-agent signings, declare an impasse in negotiations for a new labor agreement and implement the salary cap they covet.

Richard Ravitch, the management official, offered hints of change after a meeting Wednesday where talks were resumed after a 39-day hiatus, during which the World Series was obliterated for the first time in 90 years.

Ravitch led a contingent of 11 club owners and executives in the first formal bargaining session since Sept. 9. Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader, led a group of six players, and they all met with Bill Urey Jr., the veteran mediator, whom the White House has asked to help settle the difficult dispute.

"We didn't talk about sub-

stantive matters in the true sense of trying to exchange proposals," Urey said. "That was not what the meeting was for." The meeting, Urey added, "was constructive from my point of view."

He did not schedule a further joint session, explaining that he would first meet with representatives of the two sides separately. He said he would call a joint session "as soon as I think it's feasible." That time, he said, could be in a week or 10 days or later.

But the most promising aspect of the day might have been Ravitch's comments on the owners' plans for the immediate future. He did not rule out any steps the owners could take that would affect players and their ability to sign contracts, but he seemed to indicate nothing was imminent.

"I hope at no point in this process will we say anything publicly or privately or do anything we don't absolutely have to do that could harm or impair the ability to get a mutually

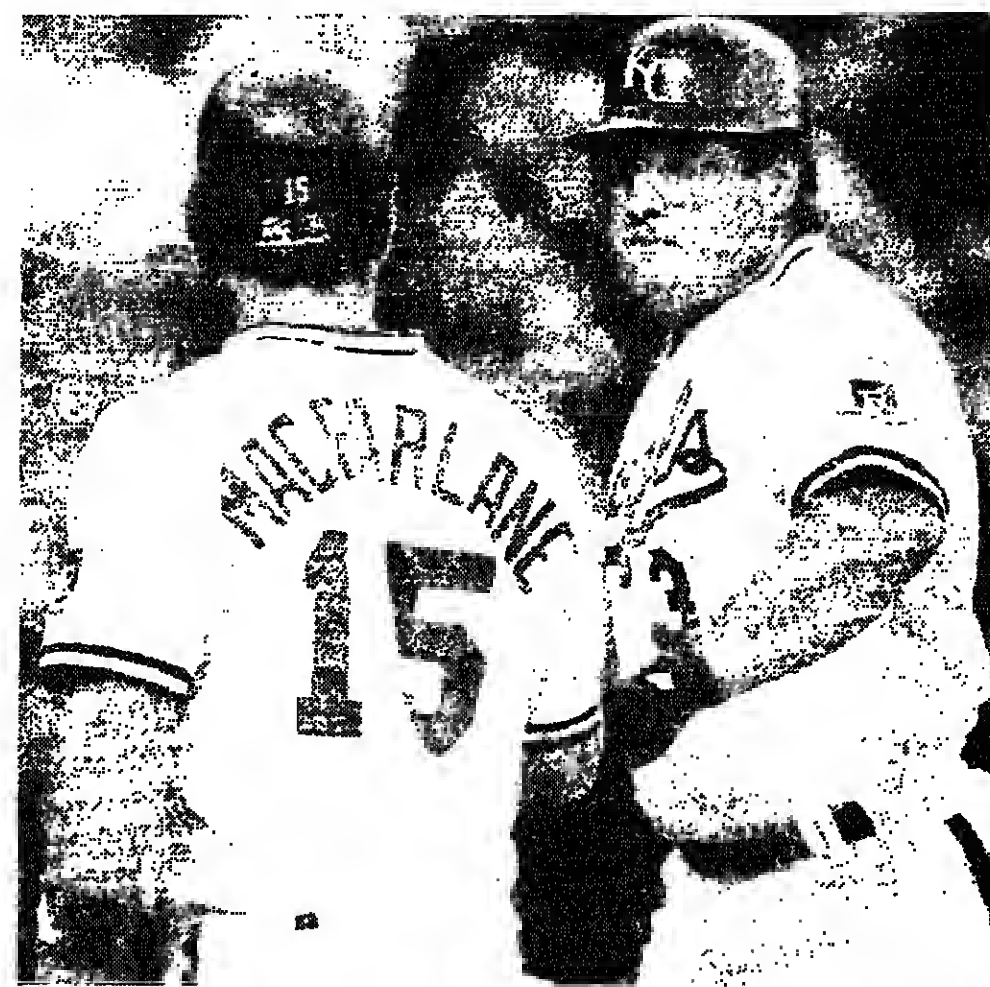
agreeable resolution to this dispute," the chief negotiator said. "I'm not going to speculate on what happens if this process is not successful because I have every expectation that it will be."

The most immediate step the owners would have to take would be to impose the freeze that would put off the start of the free-agent signing period from Oct. 30 to Dec. 1. Management lawyers have talked of wanting to have a new system in place before clubs started signing players and seemed set to impose the freeze unilaterally after the union refused to agree to it.

But when asked about the Oct. 30 date, Ravitch said: "We don't have to make any decision whatsoever on any particular date. In our judgment, this process is going to be the method by which this dispute is resolved and we don't consider there to be any outside date by which we absolutely, as a legal matter, have to do anything."

Because Ravitch referred to "a legal matter," he was asked if the clubs would impose the freeze as a practical matter.

"We have no contemplation of taking any legal steps whatsoever at this point," he said. "We reserve our right to do what we're legally entitled to, but we have no current expectation and there was no discussion with the negotiating committee about our proceeding with any legal steps whatsoever. We are fully committed to the process that Bill Urey has set in motion today and that's where all our energy is going."



Bob Hamelin was congratulated by Mike Macfarlane after hitting a two-run homer in July.

## Royals' DH Voted Top AL Rookie

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Bob Hamelin, who became the Kansas City Royals' designated hitter when George Brett retired, and then became one of the league's best sluggers, was an easy winner of the American League's rookie of the year award.

Hamelin was the first DH to win the award, and the first player for the Royals to do so since Lou Piniella in 1969.

Hamelin, who was hitting .282, led AL rookies in homers (24), RBIs (65), runs (64), hits

(88), doubles (25), walks (56) and games (101) when the players' strike started Aug. 12.

Hamelin, 26, was drafted by the Royals in 1988. Despite the power, his progress to the majors was slowed by back problems.

"I did spend quite a few years in the minor leagues," he said. "I definitely paid my dues. That does make it a little more rewarding."

Hamelin, who also played 24 games at first base, received 25

of 28 first-place votes in hall-of-fame by the Baseball Writers Association of America. He also got three second-place votes and finished with 134 points.

Cleveland outfielder Manny Ramirez, who hit .269 with 17 home runs and 60 RBIs, was runner-up with 44 points. Texas outfielder Rusty Greer, who hit .314 with 46 RBIs and also made a diving catch that finished off Kenny Rogers' perfect game, got the other three first-place votes and was third with 42 points.

## Maddux Is Ranked As Best in Majors

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Barry Bonds' reign as the top player in major league baseball lasted just one year, according to the sport's computer rankings for 1994.

Greg Maddux, almost certain to win an unprecedented third straight Cy Young Award next week, displaced the San Francisco Giants' outfielder, according to the rankings released Wednesday by the Elias Sports Bureau. Frank Thomas of the Chicago White Sox remained third.

Maddux, who went 16-6 with a 1.56 earned-run average for the Atlanta Braves, finished with a 97.705 ranking on a scale of 100, moving up from his second-place finish behind Bonds last year.

Bonds, who hit .312 with 37 homers and 81 RBIs, had a 97.662 ranking this year followed by a 97.5 for Thomas, who hit .353 with 38 homers, 101 RBIs and 106 runs scored.

The rankings, used to determine free agent compensation, are based on statistics from the last two seasons.

Ryne Sandberg, who suddenly retired from the Chicago Cubs in June, had his 10-year run as the NL's best second baseman ended by Houston's Craig Biggio.

Thomas was the top AL first baseman for the third straight season, and Toronto's Roberto Alomar was tops among AL second basemen for the third consecutive year. John Valentin of the Boston Red Sox replaced Tony Fernandez at shortstop and Detroit's Travis Fryman ended Robin Ventura's two-year run at third.

Ken Griffey Jr. of the Seattle Mariners was among the top three outfielders in the AL for the fourth straight season. Cleveland's Albert Belle repeated and was joined by Detroit's Tony Phillips, who replaced Kirby Puckett.

Chris Hoiles of Baltimore repeated as catcher. Jack McDowell's two-year reign as the top AL pitcher in the rankings was stopped by Jimmy Key of the New York Yankees. Jeff Montgomery of Kansas City replaced Duane Ward, who was injured all season, as the top reliever.

Paul Molitor of the Toronto Blue Jays was the top designated hitter for the fourth consecutive year.

Colorado's Andres Galaraga was the top NL first baseman; last year, Mark Grace and Fred McGriff tied for No. 1.

Pittsburgh's Jay Bell ended Barry Larkin's four-year reign at shortstop. Matt Williams, who hit 43 homers and drove in 96 RBIs for San Francisco, was the top third baseman. He displaced Terry Pendleton, No. 1 for two straight years.

Bonds, among the top three NL outfielders for the fourth consecutive year, was joined by Montreal's Moises Alou. Atlanta's David Justice and Cincinnati's Kevin Mitchell tied for the third spot. Last year, Lenny Dykstra and Bobby Bonilla were among the top three.

Rick Wilkins of the Chicago Cubs, tied for the top spot at NL catcher last year with Darren Daulton, took sole possession this year. Maddux repeated as the top NL starter and Montreal's John Wetteland replaced Rod Beck as the top NL reliever.

## NHL: Bound for Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The only movement in the National Hockey League's stalemate seems to be players moving to Europe.

Josef Stumpel, the Boston Bruins' forward, was the latest, returning to his old club, the Cologne Sharks. He would play in a league game Friday, a team spokesman said.

The NHL lockout reached its 20th day Thursday. The commissioner, Gary Bettman, said the day before that no matter how many games were lost, they would not be made up past June because many of the league's older buildings could not produce adequate ice surfaces in the summer.

He also said that the league would need at least a 40- or 50-game schedule in order to have a legitimate season leading to the Stanley Cup. In order to play a 50-game schedule, the NHL would have to resume play by mid-December.

(AP, NYT)

## Carr, Former Towel-Waver, Now Carrying the Flag for Boston's New-Era Celtics

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service

WALTHAM, Massachusetts — M. L. Carr, who once waved sweaty towels from the end of the bench, was airing dirty laundry as the most well-leveraged member of the Boston Celtics' brass.

It was the first day of training camp at Brandeis University, and already Xavier McDaniels was volunteering to break the logjam at small forward, if Carr could be so kind as to find another team for him.

Dino Radja was saying he wanted a long-term extension of his contract, and soon. Reporters were demanding definitive news on the condition of Pervis Ellison's knees and Dominique Wilkins's back.

Michael Leon Carr had an answer for everything, and usually there was a punchline.

"How does it feel to be the guy who let The Last Celtic leave?" someone asked Carr, who last June, at 43, was named the Celtics' director of basketball operations after the dour Dave Gavitt got the boot upstairs.

"Chief was just here last week, working out in Charlotte Hornets' sweats," Carr said, catching the reference to Robert Parish, a certain Hall of Famer. "My son went over and said, 'Mr. Parish, I don't like the way you look in teal.'"

"Chief said, 'Mike, go talk to your father. He's the one who ran me out of town.'"

Nothing personal. Carr knew it was time, almost halfway through the 1990s, for the Celtics to let go of the 1980s. Larry Bird was coming back. A new arena, the Shawmut Center, was going up. Even Boston Garden, that beloved, hanger-rich trap, could only be tolerated one more season.

"It's run its course," Carr said. "It's a new day, a new era."

Everyone from Bird's era got old. Reggie Lewis, who was supposed to be star of the next generation, collapsed one awful summer day and died. The highest-tenured Celtic happens to be a 25-year-old mercurial guard, Dee Brown. Next is point guard Sherman Douglas.

"I look around and see nobody left except me and Coach," Brown said, nodding in the direction of Chris Ford. "It's bizarre."

Go back to 1979, when Red Auerbach whisked away a scrappy free agent forward just as he was about to sign with the Knicks. That's when the Bird-Parish-Kevin McHale era actually began.

When 6-foot-6-inch M.L. Carr signed with Boston, joining the rookie sensation Bird, the Celtics owed Detroit compensation, which those days could be negotiated by the two teams, or left to the discretion of the league.

Auerbach's coach, Bill Fitch, called his Detroit counterpart, a noisy fellow by the name of Dick Vitale. "You need a star," Fitch said, offering Bob McAdoo, a great shooter the Celtics never wanted in the first place.

Vitale, feeling lucky, kicked in two first-round draft picks. His team finished last. Those picks, after one more Fitch trade with Golden State, landed the Celtics Parish and McHale. Thus was formed the best front line in the history of the game.

The irrelevant argument can be made that the Celtics would have three fewer

championships had Carr listened to Madison Square Garden's Sonny Werblin, if he had accepted more money from the Knicks.

"My wife never did figure that one out," he said. "But I just wanted to be a Celtic. And see what happened? I came in here and turned the whole damned thing around."

Now the Celtics, after winning 32 games and failing to make the playoffs for the first time in 15 years, or the year before Carr first joined them, want him to do it again. If only Carr had Bird to help him by distributing the ball, instead of as a sometimes scout.

As a player, Carr's skills were modest, but his value was more than one who averaged 6.3 points over six Celtics seasons, whose name became synonymous with his towel, whose infectious laugh was always rising above the din in crowded Celtic locker rooms.

Carr was something of a defensive specialist, or hit man, depending on one's point of view.

Once, Carr forearmed no less a target than Bill Laimbeer, right to the floor.

Laimbeer, he said, was flopping, drawing cheap offensive fouls, and Carr decided that if Laimbeer wanted to go down, by golly, he would go down.

Carr couldn't float like a butterfly, but he could sting like a bee. Matched against one player whom the NBA grapevine had cruelly tagged as a possible cross dresser, Carr stroled over during a play stoppage in a tight game and said, "Want to go out on a date?"

Away from the court, Carr's sass allowed him to become the Celtics' off-court ambassador, to cross all of Boston's stiff racial barriers. He could go right from a basketball clinic in Roxbury to a bankers' luncheon near Copley Square, and often did.

When he retired, he formed his own company, selling plastics, using his Celtics' ties to get a foot in the door. Those ties, by then, were merely symbolic, and, from the Celtics' side, shameful.

For a couple of years, Carr was listed as an unpaid scout, though he admitted he did no actual work. He was, at that point, the only black on the Celtics' administrative roster, or coaching staff.

Times change. Haunted by poor decisions and bad luck, the Celtics atrophied. They don't headwind the whole league anymore. They are hamstring, like everyone else, by the salary cap.

That is why M. L. Carr, a man with boundless energy and optimism, seems such the right man to lead them in their push forward. That is why Gavitt, and Bird, and even Auerbach, now rank behind the man who waved his towels.

"Look," he said, finally, to the Robert Parish defender. "I don't take it lightly that he isn't here. But Bill Russell left, too. That must have been a sad day. John Havlicek left. Bob Cousy."

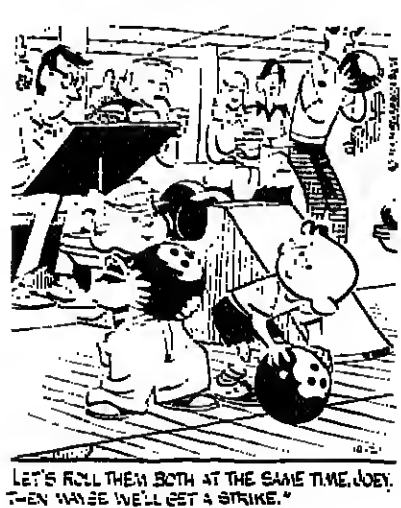
"I'm hoping that in 10 years, people will say, 'Can you believe they let Dee Brown and Pervis Ellison go?'"

Pause.

"Don't laugh," Carr said.

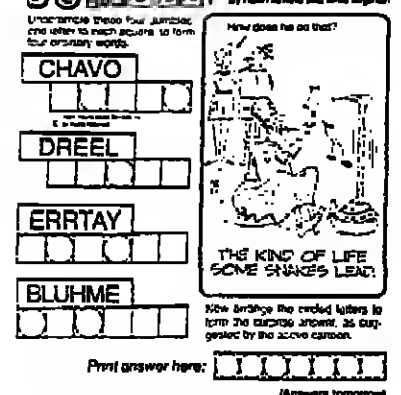
It was too late for that. But M. L. Carr, not one to get carried away with self-righteous Celticness, was already himself breaking up.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



LET'S ROLL THEM BOTH AT THE SAME TIME, JOEY. THEN WAIVE WELL GET A STRIKE.

### JUMBLE





## SPORTS

## Frost Curtails Czech Open

The Associated Press

**MARIANSKE LAZNE, Czech Republic** — The scores appeared sensational: Sam Torrance and Gordon Brand Jr. each shot 54 Thursday, Jamie Spence and Malcolm MacKenzie opened with 57.

But they played only 15 holes at the \$750,000 Czech Open.

Heavy frost made three holes unplayable, so organizers decided to make the par-71 Marianske Lazne Golf Club course a par-59 layout for the day.

The start of the first European PGA tournament to be played in the Czech Republic was delayed by more than three hours before it was decided to omit the 11th, 13th and 14th holes. Then, only 51 of the 102 starters were able to finish the first round before darkness halted play.

## British Golfers Davies and Nicholas: Power, Putting, Puns

By Larry Dorman

New York Times Service

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia** — They are the Mutt and Jeff of European women's golf, the long and short of it, a par 5 and a par 3. They are to the European Solheim Cup team what Seve Ballesteros and José María Olazábal are to the European Ryder Cup team. They are Laura Davies and Alison Nicholas, best of friends and Europe's best pairing in the Solheim Cup.

Davies, 31, is the longest hitter in women's golf, and Nicholas, 32, is one of the game's best putters. This combination of power and finesse is always difficult to beat in team golf. And when combined with the other compatibility factors, it makes Davies and Nicholas a strong combination again this week as Europe and the United States meet Friday through Sunday in the third edition of the biennial Solheim Cup at the Greenbrier resort here.

In the Solheim Cup, which is the

women's version of the Ryder Cup, Davies and Nicholas are 3-1 as a team since the competition began four years ago at Lake Nona Golf Club in Orlando, Florida. They haven't been defeated since a nervous 4 and 3 loss to Betsy King and Beth Daniel in their first match that year.

Now, the two women from Britain go together better than fish and chips.

"Well, since we're the same size, the same height and hit the ball the same distance, we should be a good team," Nicholas said with a laugh. A bit of Brit humor, of course. Davies stands 5 feet, 11 inches (1.80 meters), and her weight, a closely guarded secret, fluctuates. At the moment, she appears to be close to 190 pounds (86 kilograms). Nicholas claims to be "5 feet in my spikes," but in reality stands a shade less. She is considerably less in weight, and driving distance.

If this disparity matters at all, it is because the two women have turned it to their advantage. They have

known each other for 15 years and share in common a dry sense of humor and a keen sense of purpose, tempered by an ability to laugh at themselves.

This is one of the first things you notice about Davies and Nicholas. They do not take themselves serious-

ly. They take their golf seriously and they want nothing more than to keep the Solheim Cup in Europe, where it has resided since the Europeans defeated the United States, 11½-7½, two years ago at Dalmahoy in Scotland. But they refuse to allow the pressure of the competition to out-

strip their No. 1 desire — which is to have fun on the golf course.

"I think that's a big part of what makes us successful is that we're good friends having fun in a very competitive situation," Davies said. "It's simple as that. Ali and I have fun. We don't get downhearted."

But they do get down, which is to say that both enjoy a little wager every now and again. Davies enjoys betting nearly as much as she does hitting a par 5 in two. Her gusto for the race track has been well-documented, but she also enjoys spicing up the competition on the course with a bet or two.

She and Nicholas put the pressure on fellow European team member Trish Johnson during a practice round this week. They were playing for \$50, and Johnson had a 3-footer left for par. She looked over for a concession. She got silence.

"She gave us a few looks," Davies said. "But she made the putt. The Americans aren't going to give anyone any 3-footers."

If one is to listen to the British

odds-makers, the Europeans aren't going to give the Americans any competition, either. Coral's, one of the legal betting emporiums in England, will pay about \$62 for about \$18 bet if the Europeans win.

Two years ago, when some members of the American team were dismissive of the Europeans' chances, Davies became inspired, inspiring and unstoppable. She and Nicholas won their foursome match over Betsy King and Beth Daniel, their four-ball match over Patty Sheehan and Juli Inkster and Davies birdied five of the last six holes to beat Brandie Burton in singles, 4 and 2.

This season, fueled by a desire to accomplish something other European woman has done — win the LPGA money title — Davies has won \$661,652 and leads the list. The latest Solheim Cup, the odds-makers might find her as a little partner up to great heights.

"If I were an outsider," she said, "I'd steam in and lay plenty of money on it."

## Fore! Here Comes the Champ

New York Times Service

The search for a mythical world golf champion will be undertaken in a new event with 32 players vying for the \$1 million winner's prize.

The \$3.65 million tournament will start next year and take place periodically at courses worldwide from March to December, pitting eight golfers from four regions in single-elimination match play. Seven of each region's eight players will be chosen from the Sony Rankings, a worldwide rating of golfers; the last will be the sponsors' choice.

The regions are the United States, Europe, Japan and the rest of the world (Australia, Asia and South Africa).

The tournament, called the Andersen Consulting World Championship of Golf, will start March 3-4 with the Japanese region's preliminary rounds, and conclude Dec. 29-31 with the semifinals and finals from the yet-unopened Grayhawk Golf Club in Scottsdale, Arizona.

The organizers claim the tournament will draw the top players because it is sanctioned by each country's governing bodies.

## South Korean Wrestler Won Gold With Cancer

Reuters

**SEOUL** — A South Korean wrestler won a gold medal at the Asian Games with a cancerous tumor bigger than a baseball in his stomach, hospital officials said Thursday.

Song Sung Il, 25, took won the Greco-Roman mid-heavyweight title by defeating Kazakhstan's Vitali Leikine on Oct. 5 in Hiroshima, Japan.

Wednesday, Song underwent a 5½-hour operation in Seoul. The surgeon, Lee Byung-boon, told the newspaper JoongAng Ilbo that "a tumor the size of your two fists put together was removed. I'm just surprised at how he could compete in the Games with the cancer advanced to such a state."

"Song had to fight with pain in his stomach as well as strong challenges at the games," his coach said. "He could not even take pills to kill the pain because of dope tests."

Song, who thought the pain was being caused by a stomach ulcer, said after he won the gold medal that he would deliver it to his mother. She, too, is suffering from stomach cancer.



**SOMETHING BLUE** — Wimbledon champion Conchita Martínez gave the ball a kick Thursday as she was losing, 6-1, 6-3, to Larisa Neiland of Latvia in the Brighton International. Martínez did save herself the cost of a round-trip private jet to Zurich; she had arranged to attend the wedding of her coach, Eric van Harpen, Friday in Switzerland.

## Arsenal Holds On for Victory Over Plucky Danish Team

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Arsenal was grateful for an early two-goal cushion as their Danish opponents, Brøndby, threatened to derail the title-holders' European Cup Winners' Cup campaign on Thursday night in Brøndby.

Everything looked like clear sailing for the London side when Ian Wright and Alan

met Özdemir scoring in the 39th minute with a shot from six meters after a pass through a crowded penalty box from Sørensen.

Ertugrul Saglam pounced on a defensive error by Frank Verlaat to score the second goal with a left-foot strike in the 43d minute.

But Auxerre attacked from the start of the second half and broke through with two rapid-fire goals in the 53d and 58th minutes by Moussa Saib and Corentin Martins.

Club Brugge 1, Panathinaikos 0: Lorenzo Staelens, a Belgian international midfielder, scored a fourth-minute penalty, which was enough to give Club Brugge a victory over the Greek side in their European Cup Winners' Cup match.

Sampdoria 3, Grasshopper Zurich 0: Italy's Sampdoria struck two late goals as it overpowered the Swiss team to virtually book a place in the next round of the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Goals by the Serb Sinisa Mihajlovic in the 76th minute and a fellow midfielder, Riccardo Mastro, seven minutes later sealed a victory that should make the second round second leg in Switzerland next month a formality for the Italians, winners of this trophy in 1990.

Feyenoord Rotterdam 2, Werder Bremen 0: A single goal from striker Henrik Larsson was Feyenoord Rotterdam's only reward for persistent pressure as they beat Werder Bre-

men in a Cup Winners' Cup second round, first leg match.

The Swedish international struck in the 63d minute to break the deadlock against a Werder side that played with a sole front-runner ahead of a packed midfield.

Chelsea 0, Austria Vienna 0: In Loodoo, the evening at Stamford Bridge finished goalless as Chelsea failed to overcome the 10 men of Austria Vienna.

The London club surged forward for most of the game but could not break down an obstinate defense. With a numerical advantage for the last 20 minutes after Manfred Schmid was sent off, Chelsea still could not find a way round Franz Wohlfahrt in the Austria goal.

Parma 1, AIK Solna 0: In Stockholm, Massimo Crippa struck 18 minutes from time for an away victory in the first leg of a UEFA Cup second-round match.

Real Zaragoza 4, Tatra Prešov 0: Juan Eduardo Esnaider scored twice for the Spaniards in their Cup Winners' Cup match in Bratislava. Gustav Poyet and Stanislav Varga added goals for the winners as the defense frustrated any scoring chances by the Slovak team.

FC Porto 6, Ferencvaros 0: Playing at home, the Portuguese completely dominated the Hungarians in their Cup Winners' Cup second round match. Ljubinko Drulovic led the scoring with two goals. (AFP, Reuters)

## SIDELINES

## UNLV Is Left Without Any Coach

**LAS VEGAS (AP)** — Just hours after UNLV bid a \$1.8 million farewell to Rolfe Massimini, efforts to hire former assistant Tim Grgurec as the new coach failed and the athletic director quit.

The school's president, Kenny Guinn, said an interim coach would be hired as soon as possible for this season, and the hiring of a permanent coach left until next year.

The athletic director, Jim Weaver, whose reported personality conflict with Grgurec hampered efforts to sign the only coach UNLV was seeking for the job, resigned during an hour-long meeting with Guinn.

## For the Record

Allan Bristow, coach of the NBA Charlotte Hornets, was hospitalized in Bologna, Italy, with a kidney infection; a team spokesman said doctors did not think the infection was serious. (AP)

Vietnam will hold its fourth international marathon in Hanoi on Jan. 15 to boost tourism, organizers announced. (Reuters)

## Quotable

ESPN's Beano Cook: "Coaches say there's a lot of pressure. They make \$400,000, \$500,000 a year. If they don't want pressure, work at Wendy's."

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Preseason

Wednesday's Games  
Orlando 121, Miami 117  
Utah 102, Detroit 100  
Cleveland 106, Dallas 107  
Houston 119, Milwaukee 116  
Philadelphia 105, Minnesota 94  
Denver 104, LA Clippers 96  
Seattle 121, LA Lakers 113

## CRICKET

## ONE DAY INTERNATIONALS

South Africa vs. Pakistan  
Thursday, in Johannesburg  
Pakistan innings: 249-4

## South Africa (inns: 210-5 159 overs)

Result: Pakistan won by 39 runs.  
India vs. West Indies  
Thursday, in Bombay  
West Indies innings: 192-9  
India innings: 134-4 (in 34th over)  
Match abandoned due to rain.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL TEST  
Sri Lanka vs. Zimbabwe  
Thursday, in Bulawayo  
Sri Lanka 1st innings: 213-4

## TRANSITIONS

## BASEBALL

## American League

BALTIMORE — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Harold Baines, outfielder, and Lee Smith, pitcher, making them eligible for free agency.

BOSTON — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Andre Dawson, designated hitter, Frank Viola and Joe Mauer, pitchers, and Tom Brunansky, designated hitter, outfielder, making them eligible for free agency.

CALIFORNIA — Announced they have offered salary arbitration to Chili Davis, outfielder.

CHICAGO — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Jose Delmonico, pitcher, Julio Franco, designated hitter, Bob Melvin, catcher, and Don Pless, outfielder.

CLEVELAND — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Rene Gonzalez, infielder, Tony Pena, catcher, and Jeff Russell, pitcher.

DETROIT — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Tim Lincecum, pitcher, and Bill Guttentag, pitchers, Eric Davis, outfielder, and Alan Trammell, shortstop.

KANSAS CITY — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Vinny Coleman, outfielder.

Named Jeff Cox third base coach. Named Mike Jirasek, manager; Mike Alvarez, pitching coach; and Tom Postelle, hitting coach, of Omaha, A.L. Named Ron Johnson, manager of Wichita, T.L. John Mizerock, manager of Wilmington, Carolina League; Brian Feldman, manager of Springfield, Midwest League; Al Pedrique, manager of Stockton, Northwest League; and Bob Herold, manager of Fort Myers, Florida State League.

MILWAUKEE — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Brian Horner, and Dave Valle, catchers, and Teddy Houser, pitcher.

NEW YORK — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Mike Goleto, infielder.

OAKLAND — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Bob Welch, pitcher.

TEXAS — Declined to offer salary arbitration to Tom Henke, pitcher, and Manny Lee, infielder.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Eric Stanley Gardner pen name  
7 Bo Derek's film debut  
11 Jack or Jenny van Beethoven  
14 Kind of association  
16 Preliminary race  
18 Penn, for one, Abbr.

DOWN

1 "Pook" monogram  
2 TV voice of Fred Flintstone  
3 View from Tokyo  
4 Egypt's — Ra  
5 Legal memo starter  
6 Laugh-a-minute comedies  
7 Electrical unit  
8 "Beverly Hills Cop" co-star  
9 Beat, in a way  
10 Building block of nature  
11 Invites, as to an apartment  
12 Lippizzaners  
13 Insists  
14 Ford role in "Clear and Present Danger"  
15 String on a finger, e.g.  
16 Break up  
17 Things to be paid  
18 "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang" screenwriter  
19 Oscar Madison, e.g.  
20 Mont, neighbor  
21 Live —  
22 Phrase after "Variations"  
23 Type of stand  
24 Farm mother  
25 Like spicac  
26 Monopoly piece  
27 Platforms

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 20

PIE MAN BEAT KID  
ESBENE ORLY AVIA  
PLATE ORCHIDS  
EDT SSR AGLASS  
REEL END REINTE  
ESTEE WOODEN  
VEGETABLE SOUP  
JACQUES ROSSI  
JOINT ALE LATH  
GUANOS IRK THA  
GELS POET SITES  
ERT HAMES AND WICH  
RICH EIKES AG OPIAE  
SOF XENO RESETS

On November 29th, the IHT plans to publish a Special Report on

Telecommunications

Among the topics to be covered are:

- Phone company privatization around the world.
- The global mobile phone standard.
- Overcrowding on the information superhighway.
- The competition to wire up the fast-growing nations in Asia.
- Alliances among media providers.

The newspaper will also be distributed at SITCOM in Paris on the same day. For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 94 74, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

**Herald Tribune**

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## OBSERVER

## How I Made Up My Mind

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — Scheduled to be away from home on Election Day, I have just sealed and mailed my absentee ballot. My vote for senator went to A. I gather he is unpatriotic and possibly a child molester. I gleaned this from B's commercials. Of course A admits nothing. Nevertheless, A's spin doctors say that A would vigorously deny all if it were practical to do so without disrupting his vicious television assault on B's character.

I once meant to vote for B. for he has a magnificent jaw as well as teeth so glorious that they would do our state's dentistry great credit. A's commercials, however, exposed shameful moral deficiency behind B's showy jaw.

These commercials declared B to be a hopeless liar. The scales fell from my eyes when I heard this. I had loved B's commercial showing him striding so gracefully through our native heather with his beautiful Irish setter.

This commercial's subliminal message: "Since B loves dogs, he should be elected to the Senate."

However, after A's commercials explained that B was a liar, I realized B's commercial must be a lie from start to finish—all 10 seconds of it. I offered to bet people that the Irish setter was not B's dog and, in fact, wasn't even Irish.

What finally turned me against B, though, was his own commercial. In it he swore to cut government spending on everybody but me. Being a consummate liar, he obviously meant to strip me of federal funds for life's necessities — police stations, street lights, garbage pickup, the mendacious swine.

I reasoned that while A might be wanting in patriotism and a child molester, sending him to the Senate would keep him under such a publicity spotlight

that he would be forced to curb his unnatural inclinations.

In short, I figured that the Senate might make a new man of A. This is the only persuasive reason I can see for sending anybody to the Senate anymore, now that the only thing they do there is nothing.

□

For Congress my vote went to X even though Y's commercials said X was a tireless womanizer. Let me assure you I was not swayed by X's beautifully made, magnificently poisonous commercials. These dwell on the fact that Y's fortune had been made by merging and acquiring orphanages, then downsizing them and spinning them off to movie studios which specialize in low-budget orphan movies.

In fact, the ingenuity that went into Y's shameful business left me convinced that Y was such a clever go-getter that he would never be content to sit quietly in the House of Representatives doing nothing but collecting his paycheck.

If the Congress was to continue to be utterly dysfunctional, electing a man as inventive as Y would be a great mistake.

On the other hand a tireless womanizer like X would be so immobilized by Washington's many persons eager to be womanized with, that he could be counted on to do nothing else and so contribute to the pointlessness to which everything now tends. Hence my vote for X.

Politics almost always comes down to the choice of the lesser evil, and this has never been truer than this year when all campaigning consists of "attack" commercials between dueling evil-doers.

Imagine the bleakness of life without the fun and excitement of these well-poisoners making a farce of democracy every other October.

New York Times Service

## Robert Paxton: France's American Expert on Vichy

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — When Pierre Pén's explosive biography, "Une Jeunesse Française," revealed that President François Mitterrand's ties to Vichy had been older and more durable than was commonly known, one of the first specialists the French consulted was Professor Robert O. Paxton of Columbia University.

The historian gave a dire diagnosis: "We thought that the Resistance had triumphed with François Mitterrand. Instead, Vichy has reared its head."

A quiet Virginian with a soft accent and courteous manner, Paxton said that he was not completely convinced by the president's televised explanations: "Mitterrand could not possibly have been ignorant of Vichy's 1940 anti-Jewish laws."

Author of the ground-breaking "Vichy France, Old Guard and New Order" (1972), for years the American historian was a thorn in the side of the French establishment; he is now hailed as a pioneering hero.

In Paris on his way to Caen to be awarded an honorary doctorate by the university there, he remembered that French academia had not always been welcoming: "Professors at Sciences Po said I had gotten it all wrong and couldn't be trusted because I misspelled names," he said, referring to the well-known French institute of political science.

Paxton's mild blue eyes light up with a pugnacious glint: "I'm a target to shoot at, but I don't think they've taken any main pillars out — no one is attacking fundamental pieces of my version, that the Vichy government was not a shield but took active initiatives, and that its domestic program was not imposed by Germany."

The main lines of Mitterrand's involvement in Pétain's government were not a complete surprise. "We knew that he wasn't just a technician doing chores, but a convinced Vichy person; it turns out he stayed around later than we thought. People who had clung to Mitterrand as a wily old fox, but on the night side, feel betrayed. They are not concerned about his business connections or what he did to his own party; they're focusing on things he did 50 years ago!"

When Paxton began digging into the period, he was practically alone: "French journalists love to say that I was the only historian; actually there were several, and they were mad as hops because I got all the credit!" He laughs. "I was the first to use German records, captured by the Allies after the war, on microfilm in London and Washington. No one in France has ever admitted to me that they had heard of these microfilms, and historians even said, we can't trust the German archives, those people were Nazis! But of course you can use them, with care. I think that's an astonishing prejudice because no record is a chemically pure truth, it has to be evaluated. I have a terrible memory myself."

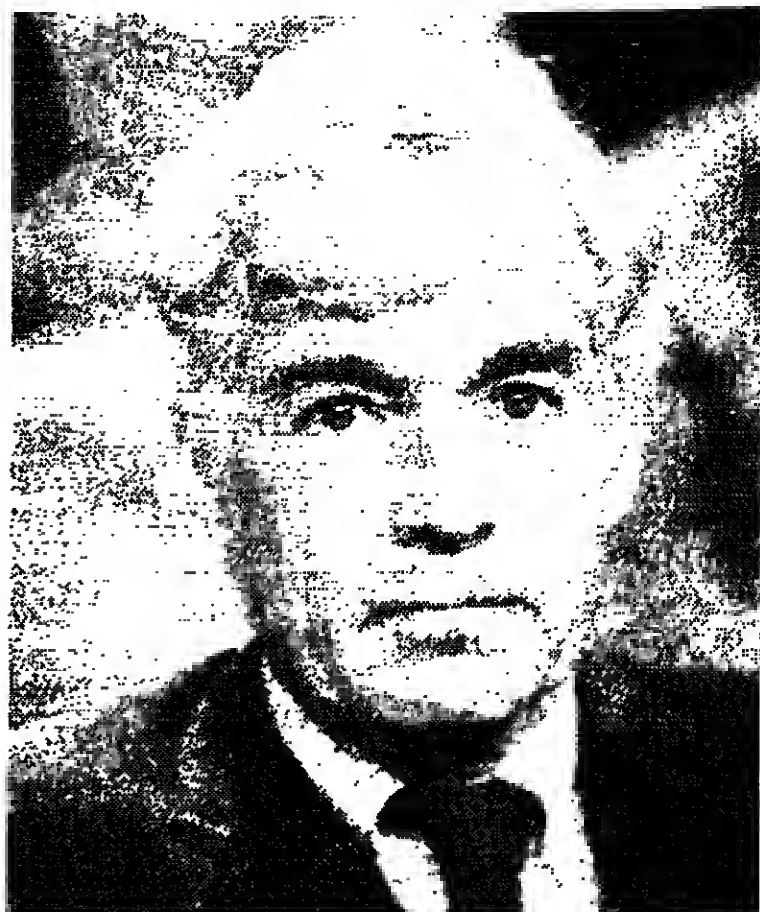
He came to Paris in 1960, to do his Ph.D. on the French military academy during the Third Republic, a "perfectly proper, boring subject."

"But I was told that Saint Cyr had been bombed by the American Air Force in 1944, and to go away." He went away and wrote "Parade and Politics at Vichy" (1966). During the research, he realized that the Vichy he was investigating was totally different from the view portrayed in the standard postwar work, Robert Aroo's "Histoire de Vichy" (1954), which claimed that the regime was a shield to protect the French against the German victors.

"I was angry because I found that people had been putting things over on us — the mythical Vichy was a lie." He found out, for example, that the French were the only people in Western Europe who turned over Jews from areas where there were no Germans. "The big raids, the rounding up of Jews in the unoccupied zone would have been impossible without the French police."

He wrote "Vichy: Old Guard and New Order" in a white heat: "It was during the Vietnam War and I felt strongly about people blindly obeying their governments; I felt being a passive citizen was a terrible thing. I saw a parallel between the U.S. and Germany: our country was sort of an occupying power."

A major French publisher refused the book, saying the French wouldn't be interested. Le Seuil published it, and it turned out that the May '68



Paxton, for years a thorn in side of the French establishment.

generation was avid. Roger Errera, an editor at Calmann-Lévy, commissioned Paxton to write a book nailing down French responsibility in government policy toward the Jews. It took 10 years to finish because, he says, it was so depressing that he couldn't stand doing the job single-handed. Canadian historian Michael Marrus came on board as co-author.

"Reaction to my first book had been gigantic," he said, "a lot of angry denial and letters to newspapers, a huge debate, but after 'Vichy and the Jews,' there was embarrassed silence. The reviews were sort of through clenched teeth and I didn't get much mail."

In the letters, he was often asked, what could you possibly know about our suffering? America has never lost a war. "I never answered, but I would have said, 'I'm a Southerner and I know very well what it is to lose a war, thank you.'"

Paxton was raised in a small town where there were few Jews — "We didn't know much about anti-Semitism in Appalachia," he says, "but with strong feelings about the past. I had been raised on stories of how the Union officers came in and took the silver, and I thought I knew something about occupations. The town had been bombed in 1863; my grandfather, a brigadier general, was

killed in the war. I was sent to school in the North and came back very hostile to the segregation system. I did not want to be an American historian. I wanted to flee all that, and I was fascinated by Europe."

He understands how young French people today find Vichy the epitome of evil, and that they are "profoundly shocked to discover that their president was closer to the regime than they thought."

Particularly shocking is the revelation of Mitterrand's prolonged friendship with René Bousquet, police chief in charge of the raids and deportation of Jews from Paris and the unoccupied zone.

"Mitterrand created the image, the language of people of the Left, and he obviously doesn't have those sensibilities: If you had those sensibilities you just wouldn't have those friends," Paxton says.

After the war, the high court let Bousquet off lightly: "Anti-Semitism was not a crime in the civil code. It was duck soup for somebody like Bousquet, part of the elite, very in command of himself, very articulate, to portray his job as if he had put the brakes on these arrests — absolutely false. But in 1945, Jewish survivors were not talking; they only wanted to lead some sort of normal life. And Vichy survivors wanted to become invisible."

Bousquet was assassinated in 1993.

The professors at Sciences Po who mistrusted Paxton because he misspelled names, now assign his books. "Younger teachers and their students read the two versions of Vichy — the shield version and mine — and seem to have accepted mine," he says.

But today the tide is turning back to a more ambiguous view, in the direction of Mitterrand's ambiguous stance. "The French elite shares a secret — they accepted, without a murmur, the laws against the Jews — so a lot of people would be pleased if Vichy appeared more gray, not so black."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Amsterdam	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Antwerp	18/61	12/53	10/54	18/61	12/53	10/54	18/61	12/53	10/54
Athens	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Barcelona	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Berlin	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Birmingham	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Bombay	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Buenos Aires	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Burgas	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Calcutta	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Cairo	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Canton	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Cebu	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Colon	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Dakar	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Damascus	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Dhaka	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Dublin	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Edinburgh	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Frankfurt	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Geneva	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Helsinki	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Istanbul	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Los Angeles	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
London	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Madrid	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Moscow	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Munich	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Nice	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Osaka	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Paris	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Prague	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57	14/57	11/53	10/57
Rangoon	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Rome	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Seoul	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Shanghai	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Singapore	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Sydney	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Taipei	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Tokyo	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27
Yokohama	22/71	18/61	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27	22/71	17/55	10/27

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

**North America**

Much of the Southern United States will have dry weather this weekend. A powerful storm near Hudson Bay will generate showers from Chicago to Toronto early in the weekend. Mid weather will prevail from New York City to the West. A few showers will occur late in the weekend.

**Europe**

A slow-moving storm will trigger heavy rains across southeastern Italy, Greece and parts of North Africa this weekend. A cold of mid weather will occur from Bulgaria through Poland. A series of storms from the Atlantic will bring strong winds and heavy rains to parts of Western Europe.

**Asia**

Typhoon Teresa will pummel heavy rains and gusts to the northern Philip including Manila, Saig, Tokyo and Osaka with sunny and warm this week. Shanghai will have calm, pleasant weather. Hong Kong will have partly sunny, while a few squalls

**Middle East**

	Today		Tomorrow	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bahia	27/80	22/71	27/84	22/71
Bahia	27/80	22/71	27/84	22/71
Damascus	20/60	14/57	20/64	14/57
Jerusalem	20/60	14/57	20/64	14/57
Lahore	20/60	14/57	20/64	14/57
Lyphat	24/72	21/71	24/76	21/71

Legend: sunny, no partly cloudy, mostly cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, heavy rain, heavy snow, heavy